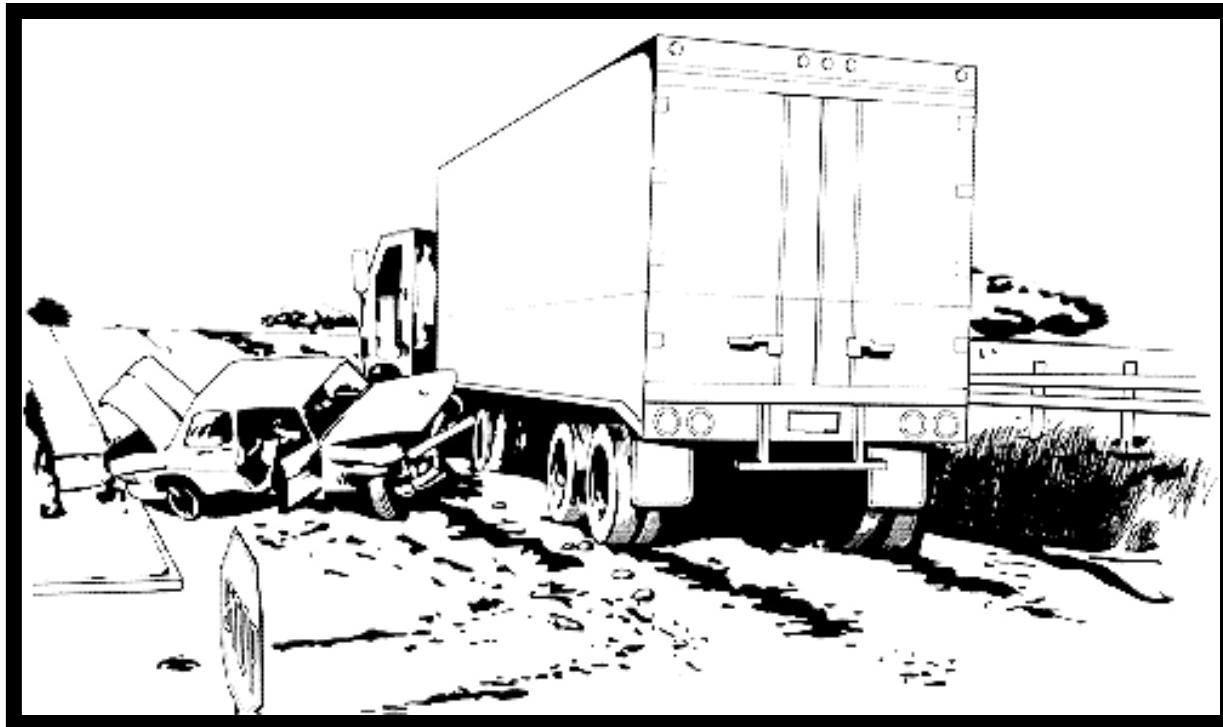


# **WHEELED VEHICLE ACCIDENT AVOIDANCE**

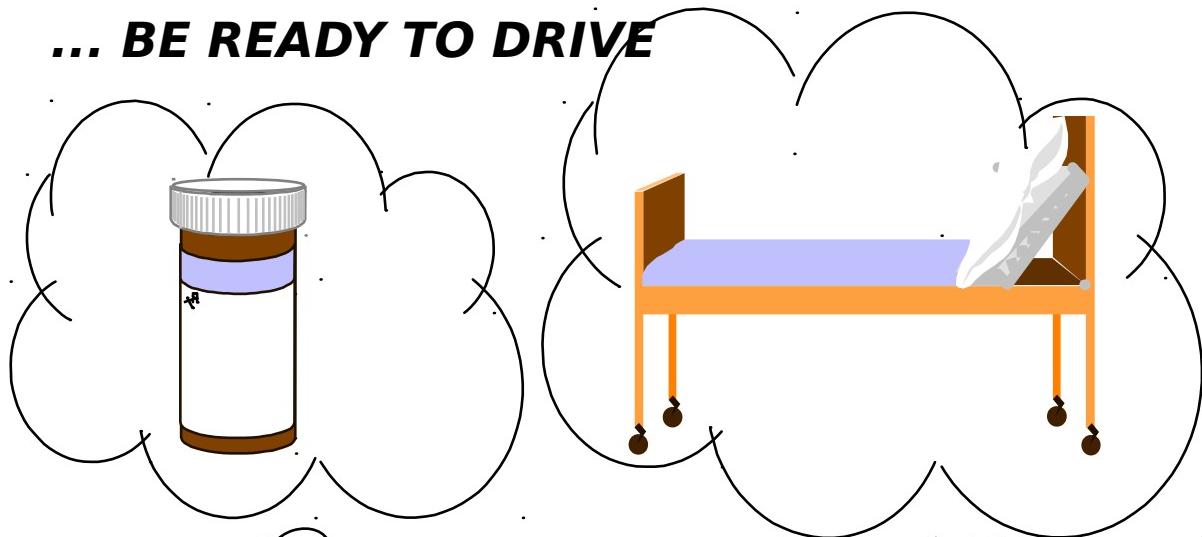


# **STAYING ALERT AND FIT TO DRIVE**

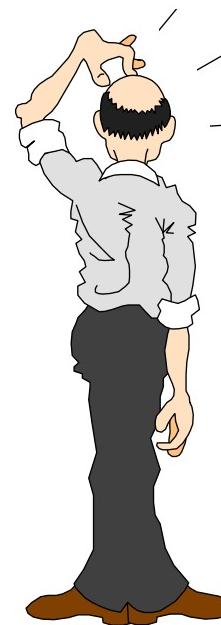
- **TASK:** Demonstrate knowledge of procedures to stay alert and fit to drive.
- **CONDITIONS:** Given instruction in a classroom
- **STANDARD:** Correctly answer verbal questions when called upon.

# **STAYING ALERT AND FIT TO DRIVE**

***... BE READY TO DRIVE***



- **GET ENOUGH SLEEP**
- **SCHEDULE TRIPS SAFELY**
- **AVOID MEDICATION**
- **KEEP COOL**
- **TAKE BREAKS**



## **STAYING ALERT AND FIT TO DRIVE**

***... ALERTNESS***

- **DO NOT “PUSH ON”**
- **STOP TO SLEEP**
- **TAKE REGULAR REST STOPS**
- **TAKE A NAP**
- **AVOID DRUGS**



## **STAYING ALERT AND FIT TO DRIVE**

### ***... ALCOHOL AND DRIVING...***

- DRINKING AND DRIVING-A SERIOUS PROBLEM**
- THE TRUTH ABOUT ALCOHOL**

<b>FALSE</b>	<b>THE TRUTH</b>
<b>Alcohol increases your ability to drive.</b>	<b>Alcohol is a drug that will make you less alert and reduces your ability to drive safe.</b>
<b>Some people can drink a lot and not be affected by it.</b>	<b>Everyone who drinks is affected by alcohol.</b>
<b>If you eat a lot first, you will not get drunk.</b>	<b>Food will not keep you from getting drunk.</b>
<b>Coffee and a little fresh air will help a drinker sober up.</b>	<b>Only time will help a drinker sober up - other methods do not work.</b>
<b>Stick with beer - it is</b>	<b>A few beers are the same as a few shots of whiskey or a few glasses of wine.</b>

# **STAYING ALERT AND FIT TO DRIVE**

## ***... ALCOHOL AND DRIVING***

- **DEFINITION OF A DRINK**
- **DRINKS THAT HAVE SAME ALCOHOL CONTENT**
- **HOW ALCOHOL WORKS**
- **WHAT DETERMINES BAC**
- **ALCOHOL AND THE BRAIN**
- **THE BUILD-UP OF BAC**
- **HOW ALCOHOL AFFECTS DRIVING**
- **INCREASED CHANCES OF A CRASH**



## **STAYING ALERT AND FIT TO DRIVE**

### ***... OTHER DRUGS***

- LEGAL AND ILLEGAL DRUGS THAT ARE DANGEROUS INCLUDE:**

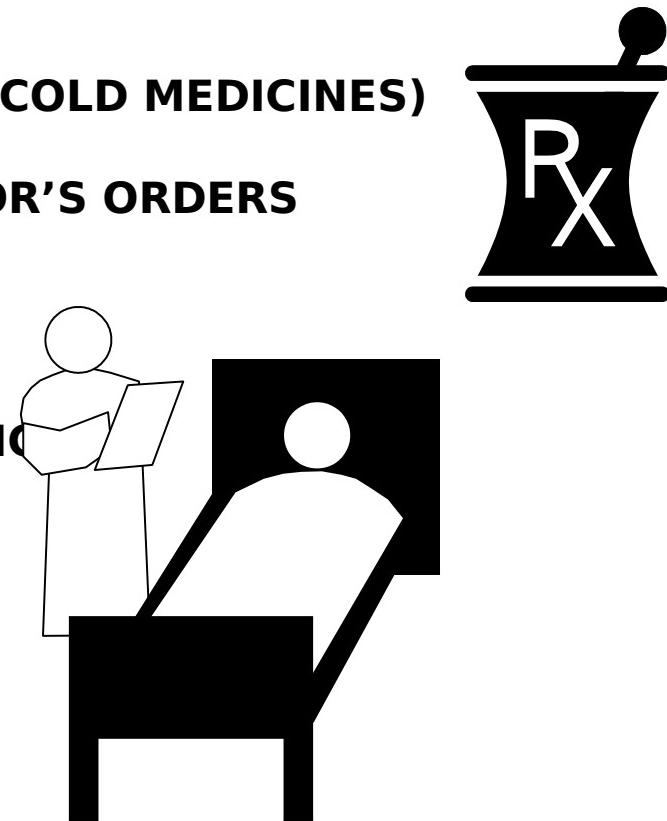
- AMPHETAMINE (BENNIES OR PEP PILLS)**
- NARCOTICS**
- PRESCRIPTION DRUGS**
- OVER-THE COUNTER (INCLUDING COLD MEDICINES)**

- HEED WARNING LABELS AND DOCTOR'S ORDERS**

- NO ILLEGAL DRUGS**
- NO DRUGS THAT HIDE FATIGUE**
- ALCOHOL INCREASES EFFECTS**
- DO NOT MIX DRUGS WITH DRIVING**

- DRUGS = TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS**

- DEATHS**
- INJURIES**
- PROPERTY DAMAGE**
- ... ARRESTS, FINES, & PRISON**

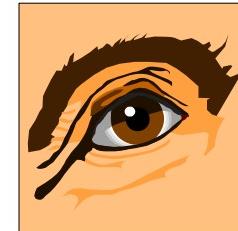


# **STAYING ALERT AND FIT TO DRIVE**

## ***... ILLNESS, EMOTIONS, VISION, & HEARING***

- **ILLNESS**
- **EMOTIONS**
  - ANGRY OR EXCITED**
  - WORRIED OR DOWN**
  - IMPATIENT**
- **VISION AND HEARING**

- ✓ **SEEING CLEARLY**
- ✓ **GOOD SIDE VISION**
- ✓ **JUDGING DISTANCES**
- ✓ **GOOD NIGHT VISION**
- ✓ **HAVE EYES CHECKED REGULARLY**
- ✓ **HEARING - HORNS, SIRENS, SCREECHING TIRES**
- ✓ **HEARING PROBLEMS - GET CHECK-UP**
- ✓ **TURN DOWN THE RADIO**



## **STAYING ALERT AND FIT TO DRIVE**

- 1. Most medications taken for colds will usually:**
  - a. Reduce your fitness to drive.**
  - b. Improve your fitness to drive.**
  - c. Have no affect on your fitness to drive.**
  - d. Require a doctor's prescription.**
  
- 2. What is the best way to prevent fatigue due to driving?**
  - a. Change drivers from time to time.**
  - b. Get up early and avoid night driving.**
  - c. Stop for rest and exercise every 2 to 3 hours.**
  - d. All of the above.**
  
- 3. Which of the following will help a person sober up?**
  - a. Fresh air or shower.**
  - b. Coffee or milk.**
  - c. Food in the stomach.**
  - d. Time.**

# VEHICLE INSPECTION

- **TASK:** Perform safety inspection and routine maintenance of a motor vehicle.
- **CONDITIONS:** Given instruction in a classroom.
- **STANDARD:** Correctly answer verbal questions when called upon.

# VEHICLE INSPECTION

<u>PART</u>	<u>WHAT</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>WHY</u>
<b>Headlights</b>	<p><b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> Burned-out bulbs. Dirty lenses.</p> <p><b><u>Mechanic checks:</u></b> Headlight alignment.</p>	<p><b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> At each fill-up. After driving on wet or muddy roads.</p> <p><b><u>Mechanic checks:</u></b> Twice a year and as needed.</p>	<p>Dirty headlights can reduce illumination up to 90 percent. Even with good lights you can only see about four seconds ahead at 50 MPH. A burned-out bulb may keep you from seeing a stalled car or a sharp curve. Out-of-line lights shine away from the road and may blind other drivers.</p>
<b>Brake Lights, Signal Lights, and Horn</b>	<p><b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> Burned-out bulbs.</p> <p><b><u>Mechanic checks:</u></b> Wiring and sockets.</p>	<p><b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> At each fill-up.</p> <p><b><u>Mechanic checks:</u></b> Twice a year.</p>	<p>Brake lights tell others you are stopping. Signals tell others what you are about to do. Horn communicates danger or presence.</p>
<b>Windows and Windshields</b>	<p><b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> All glass, inside and out, to make sure it is clean. Scratches and cracks to see if glass needs to be replaced. Windshield wiper fluid.</p>	<p><b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> At each fill-up. Every time you drive. Whenever you check under the hood.</p>	<p>Dirty windows make it hard to see. Scratched, cracked, or dirty glass can increase glare. Damaged glass can break in a minor collision.</p>

# VEHICLE INSPECTION

<u>PART</u>	<u>WHAT</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>WHY</u>
Tires	<p><b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> Tire air pressure when tires are cold. Check tread wear bars or measure all grooves.</p> <p><b><u>Mechanic checks:</u></b> Tire balance, alignment, and damage.</p>	<p><b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> Once a week.</p> <p><b><u>Mechanic checks:</u></b> Twice a year or during a tune-up or oil change.</p>	<p>Worn or bald tires increase stopping distance on wet surfaces, sand, and gravel. Worn or bald tires lessen overall control. Unbalanced tires and low air pressure can cause tread wear. Unbalanced tires cause the steering wheel to shake. Low air pressure lowers gas mileage and vehicle control. Worn tread or under-inflation can cause hydroplaning. Worn tires increase stopping time and may not stop fast enough to avoid a collision.</p>
Brakes	<p><b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> Pedal pressure. When pushed, pedal should stay well above the floor. Vehicle does not pull when brakes are applied. <b>No scraping or squealing noise.</b></p> <p><b><u>Mechanic checks:</u></b> Brake-lining wear and fluid leaks.</p>	<p><b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> Every time you drive.</p> <p><b><u>Mechanic checks:</u></b> Twice a year, or as needed.</p>	<p>Worn brakes may pull the car to one side when stopping. Repairing brakes when a problem first appears saves costly repairs later.</p>

# VEHICLE INSPECTION

<u>PART</u>	<u>WHAT</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>WHY</u>
<b>Steering</b>	<p><b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> If the steering wheel moves 2 inches or more before the car responds, steering has too much play.</p> <p><b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> Every time you drive.</p> <p><b><u>Mechanic checks:</u></b> Twice a year.</p>		<p>Car may be hard to turn.</p> <p>Car may not respond when the steering wheel is first turned.</p> <p>It can take more time to avoid an emergency.</p>
<b>Suspension</b>	<p><b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> Shocks/Struts. Push down hard on the front and rear of the car. If the car bounces more than two times before stopping, you need new shocks or struts.</p> <p><b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> When car seems to bounce on turns. Ride will be uncomfortable after the winter season.</p> <p><b><u>Mechanic checks:</u></b> Shocks, struts, and springs.</p>		<p>Car may not hold the road turns.</p> <p>Ride will be uncomfortable over bumps.</p> <p>Poor suspension causes tires and other parts to wear out.</p>
<b>Exhaust</b>	<p><b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> Loud noises or rattles. Signs of rust or holes in the muffler and tailpipe.</p> <p><b><u>Mechanic checks:</u></b> Leakage, wear, and loose mountings.</p>	<p><b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> Every time you drive. Before and after the winter season.</p> <p><b><u>Mechanic checks:</u></b> Twice a year.</p>	<p>Fumes from a leaky exhaust are deadly.</p> <p>Worn-out exhaust parts increases the chance of the car catching on fire.</p>

# VEHICLE INSPECTION

## PART

## WHAT

## WHEN

## WHY

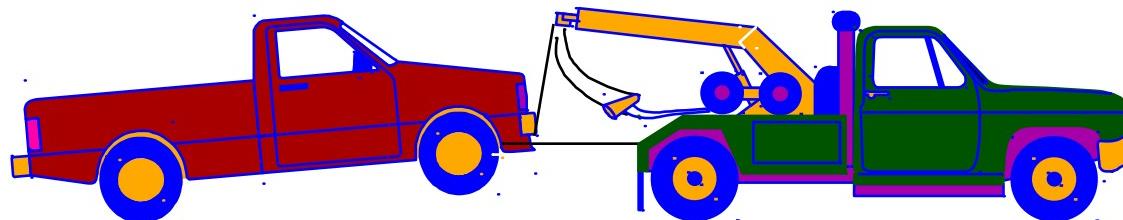
<b>Windshield Wipers</b>	<b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> Wiper blades for wear and tension on the glass. Rubber on the blades can pull off in cold weather. Windshield wiper fluid.	<b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> Several times a year. Frequently in cold weather.	Poor wiper blades will not clean off the windshield. They skip places and leave streaks. A dirty windshield makes it harder to see. Poor wiper blades can scratch the windshield, causing glare.
	<b><u>Mechanic checks:</u></b> Plugs and ignition system. Wiring and timing. Fuel system.	<b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> Every time you drive. Every few fill-ups.  <b><u>Mechanic checks:</u></b> Every 10,000 miles or every 12 months. Before winter.	A poorly tuned engine may lose power. A poorly tuned engine reduces gas mileage. Engine may not start.
<b>Engine/ Tune-Up</b>	<b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> Signs of power loss. Difficulty starting. Changes in gas mileage.	<b><u>Mechanic checks:</u></b> Cracked or broken hoses. Loose belts.	Car engine may overheat or freeze. Prevents unnecessary engine wear and serious engine damage.
<b>Cooling System</b>	<b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> Insufficient level of antifreeze coolant. Radiator, rust, clogs, and leaks.	<b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> Several times a year. Before and after the winter season.  <b><u>Mechanic checks:</u></b> Every 12 to 24 months. Every 15,000 to 30,000 miles.	

# VEHICLE INSPECTION

<u>PART</u>	<u>WHAT</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>WHY</u>
<b>Oil and Oil Filter</b>	<p><b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> Oil level when the engine is turned off. Miles driven since last oil change.</p> <p><b><u>Mechanic checks:</u></b> Oil and oil filter for cleanliness.</p>	<p><b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> Every time you fill up or engine wear, and serious per your owner's manual.</p> <p><b><u>Mechanic checks:</u></b> Every 3,000 to 10,000 miles (gasoline engine) or every 3,000 to 5,000 miles (diesel engine).</p> <p><b>Every 12 months, depending on manufacturer's recommendations.</b></p>	Prevents excessive heat, engine damage.
<b>Battery</b>	<p><b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> Water level. Clean and tight cable connections.</p> <p><b><u>Mechanic checks:</u></b> Charging system.</p>		An improperly charged battery is the number one "cannot start" complaint. Excessive heat robs battery of charging power.
<b>Safety Belts and Child Safety Seats</b>	<p><b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> Security, condition, and operation of belts.</p> <p><b><u>Mechanic checks:</u></b> Approved child safety seat.</p> <p><b>Security of safety seat.</b></p>	<p><b><u>Driver checks:</u></b> Every time you drive.</p> <p><b><u>Mechanic checks:</u></b> At regular maintenance checks.</p>	<b>Is the most important safety feature in the vehicle.</b> It will prevent you and passengers from being thrown about inside or out of the vehicle.

## **VEHICLE INSPECTION**

- 1. Every time you fill up at a service station, you should check the:**
  - a. Amount of oil in the engine.**
  - b. Oil filter and air filter.**
  - c. Exhaust system.**
  - d. All of the above.**
  
- 2. When a tire wears evenly on both sides of the tread, it is usually a sign of:**
  - a. Misalignment.**
  - b. Over-inflation.**
  - c. Under-inflation.**
  - d. Improper wheel balance.**
  
- 3. It is important to check your windshield carefully because:**
  - a. Dirt reduces the lifespan of a windshield.**
  - b. Scratched, cracked, or dirty glass can increase glare.**
  - c. A cracked windshield could shatter in an accident.**
  - d. All of the above.**



# VISUAL SEARCH

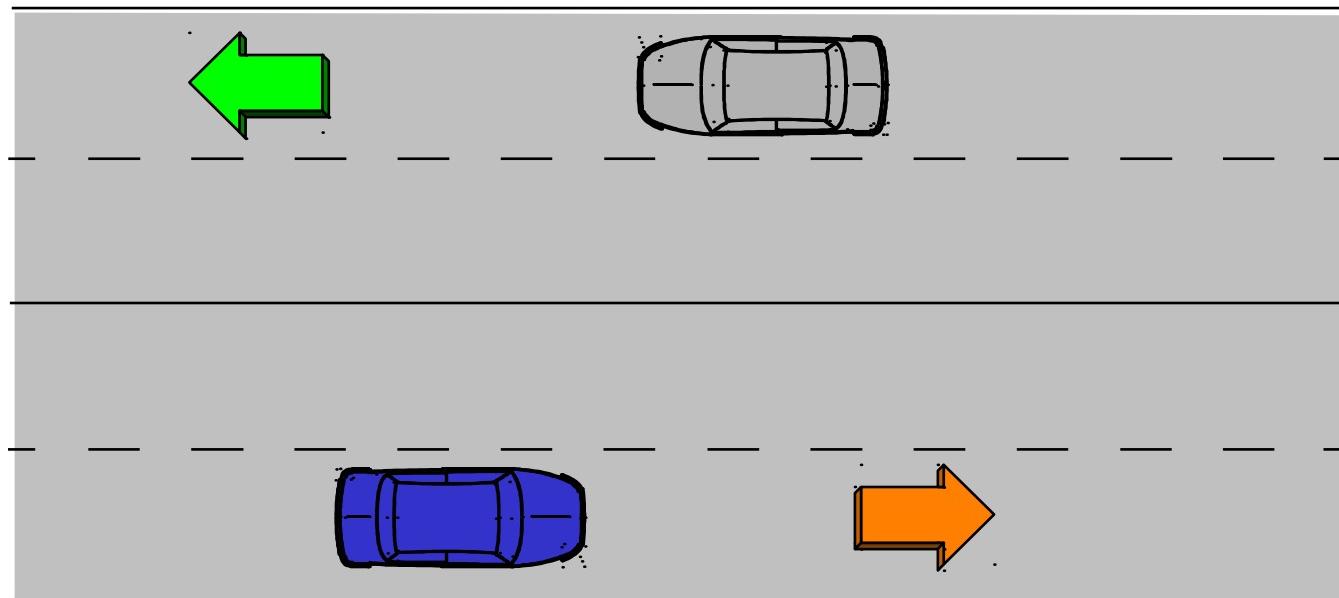
- **TASK:** Know the principles of visual search.
- **CONDITIONS:** Given instruction in a classroom.
- **STANDARD:** Correctly answer verbal questions when called upon.

## VISUAL SEARCH

**USE CENTER OF PATH AS MAIN POINT OF REFERENCE**

**SCAN NEAR AND FAR**

**SCAN FROM SIDE TO SIDE  
(BACK AND FORTH)**



## **VISUAL SEARCH**

### ***... LOOKING AHEAD***

- **LOOK FAR AHEAD TO SEE THINGS EARLY**
- **FOCUS EYES AT LEAST 12 SECONDS AHEAD**
  - 10 TO 15 SECONDS IDEAL = CITY BLOCK**
  - OPEN HIGHWAY, 10 TO 15 SECONDS = ABOUT 1/4 MILE**
- **KEEPS VEHICLE IN A STEADY PATH**
- **TAKE IN THE WHOLE SCENE - INCLUDING THE SIDE OF THE ROAD**
- **SCANNING THE ROADSIDE HELPS YOU SEE**
  - VEHICLES AND PEOPLE IN THE ROADWAY**
  - SIGNS WARNING OF CONDITIONS AHEAD**
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## VISUAL SEARCH

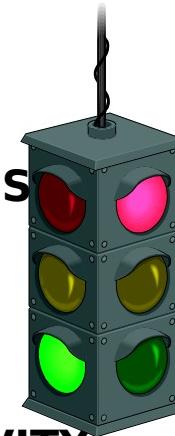
**... LOOKING TO THE SIDES ...**

- PLACES WHERE OTHERS MAY CROSS - INTERSECTIONS,  
CROSSWALKS, ROADSIDE AREAS, & RAILROAD CROSSINGS
- INTERSECTIONS - INCLUDES CROSS STREETS, SIDE STREETS, FREEWAY  
ENTRANCES, DRIVEWAYS, ALLEYS, & SHOPPING ENTRANCES
- ALWAYS LOOK BOTH WAYS
  - LOOK TO THE LEFT
  - LOOK TO THE RIGHT
  - LOOK IN BOTH DIRECTIONS AGAIN
  - LOOK BOTH WAYS - EVEN WHEN CROSSING ONE-WAY STREET
- DO NOT RELY ON TRAFFIC SIGNALS
- MAKE SURE YOU HAVE A GOOD VIEW
  - EDGE FORWARD UNTIL YOU CAN SEE
  - WAIT UNTIL OTHER CARS MOVE

## VISUAL SEARCH

*... LOOKING TO THE SIDES*

- **CROSSWALKS - BE OBSERVANT WHEN TURNING**
  - GREEN LIGHT = ALSO GREEN FOR PEDESTRIANS**
  - RIGHT TURN ON RED**
  - LAW = YIELD TO PEDESTRIANS**
- **ROADSIDE AREAS - WATCH FOR INCREASED ACTIVITY**
  - SHOPPING CENTERS AND PARKING LOTS**
  - CONSTRUCTION AREAS**
  - BUSY SIDEWALKS**
  - PLAYGROUNDS AND SCHOOL YARDS**
- **RAILROAD CROSSINGS - LOOK BOTH WAYS**
  - LOOK - SIGNAL LIGHT MAY NOT BE WORKING**
  - MULTIPLE TRACKS**



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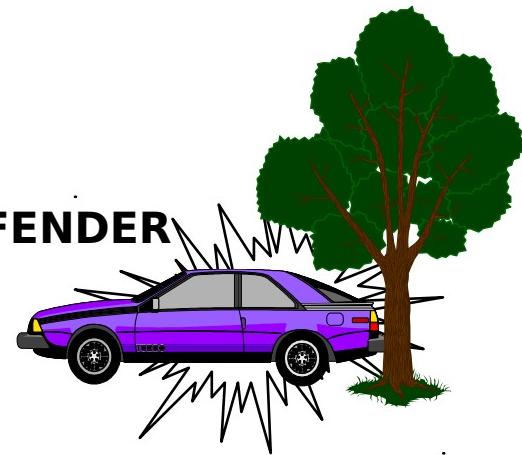
***... LOOKING BEHIND ...***

- **LOOK BEHIND - WHENEVER SOMETHING AHEAD INDICATES NEED TO ADJUST SPEED OR POSITION**
- **CHANGING LANES - FIRST CHECK BEHIND - INCLUDES:**
  - FROM ONE LANE TO ANOTHER**
  - ENTERING FROM CURB OR SHOULDER**
  - ENTERING A FREEWAY/HIGHWAY FROM AN ENTRANCE LANE**
- **PROCEDURES FOR CHECKING TRAFFIC BEHIND**
  - GLANCE IN REARVIEW & SIDE MIRRORS**
  - GLANCE OVER LEFT/RIGHT SHOULDER**
  - CHECK QUICKLY - WATCH ROAD AHEAD**
  - USE LEFT SIDE MIRROR TO CHECK LEFT WHILE PREPARING TO CHANGE LANES OR PULL ONTO ROADWAY**
  - CHECK FAR LANES**

## **VISUAL SEARCH**

### ***... LOOKING BEHIND***

- **SLOWING DOWN SUDDENLY - QUICKLY GLANCE IN MIRRORS**  
**SOME SITUATIONS ARE:**
  - SOMETHING IN ROAD AHEAD - DRIVER BEHIND CANNOT SEE**
  - TURNING INTO SIDE ROAD/DRIVEWAY**
  - STOPPED TO PULL INTO PARKING SPACE**
- **GOING DOWN A LONG OR STEEP HILL**
  - CHECK MIRRORS**
  - WATCH FOR TRUCKS/BUSES BUILDING UP SPEED**
- **BACKING UP**
  - CHECK BEHIND**
  - TURN HEAD TO RIGHT WHILE BACKING**
  - IF TURNING, CHECK OPPOSITE FRONT FENDER**
  - BACK SLOWLY**
  - AVOID BACKING WHEN POSSIBLE**



## VISUAL SEARCH

### **... CLEAR WINDOWS AND MIRRORS**

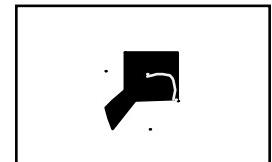
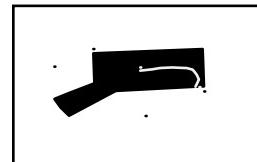
- **IMPORTANT TO SEE CLEARLY - TIPS ARE:**
  - **CLEAN WINDSHIELD, WINDOWS, AND MIRRORS - INCLUDE INSIDE**
  - **CARRY RAG OR PAPER TOWEL FOR CLEANING**
  - **KEEP WINDSHIELD WASHER BOTTLE FULL**
  - **NO SMOKING - CAUSES FILM ON INSIDE OF GLASS**

**... ADJUST SEAT AND MIRRORS**



NO SMOKING

- **ADJUST SEAT TO SEE ROAD CLOSE AHEAD OF VEHICLE**
- **ADJUST REARVIEW & SIDE MIRRORS BEFORE DRIVING**
- **ADJUST HEAD RESTRAINT - REDUCES WHIPLASH**
- **USE DAY/NIGHT MIRROR - REDUCES GLARE**



## **VISUAL SEARCH**

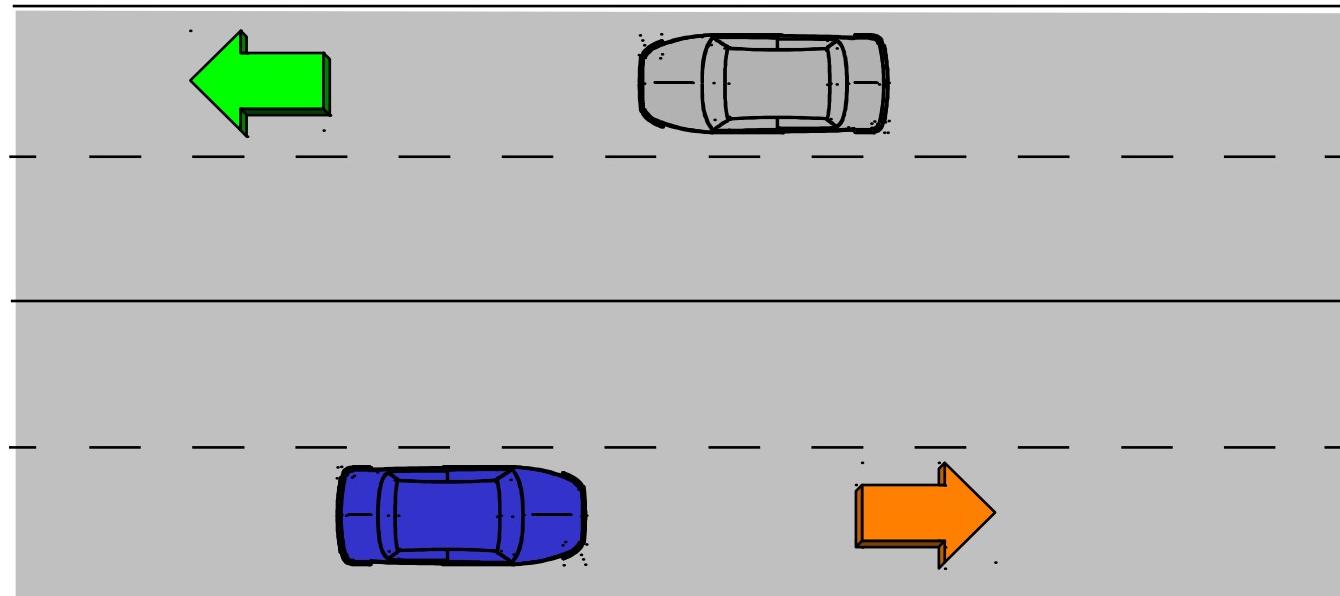
- 1. Under normal highway traffic conditions, a driver should look ahead of his vehicle a distance of at least:**
  - a. Two seconds.**
  - b. Four seconds.**
  - c. Eight seconds.**
  - d. Twelve seconds.**
- 2. You should check blind spots to the rear by:**
  - a. Using the inside mirror.**
  - b. Using the outside mirrors.**
  - c. Using both the inside and outside mirrors.**
  - d. Looking over your shoulder.**
- 3. Merging situations involve maneuvers in which:**
  - a. One driver should adjust speed and lateral position to another car.**
  - b. One driver should yield to another.**
  - c. One driver should change lanes to avoid the other.**
  - d. Both drivers should adjust speed and lateral position.**

## VISUAL SEARCH

**USE CENTER OF PATH AS MAIN POINT OF REFERENCE**

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## **VISUAL SEARCH**

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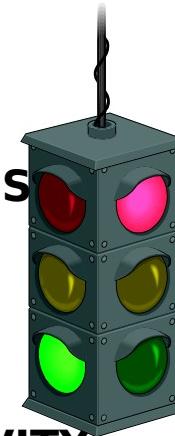
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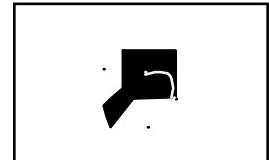
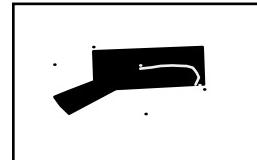
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  - **NO SMOKING - CAUSES FILM ON INSIDE OF GLASS**

**... ADJUST SEAT AND MIRRORS**



- **ADJUST SEAT TO SEE ROAD CLOSE AHEAD OF VEHICLE** NO SMOKING
- **ADJUST REARVIEW & SIDE MIRRORS BEFORE DRIVING**
- **ADJUST HEAD RESTRAINT - REDUCES WHIPLASH**
- **USE DAY/NIGHT MIRROR - REDUCES GLARE**



## **VISUAL SEARCH**

- 1. Under normal highway traffic conditions, a driver should look ahead of his vehicle a distance of at least:**
  - a. Two seconds.**
  - b. Four seconds.**
  - c. Eight seconds.**
  - d. Twelve seconds.**
- 2. You should check blind spots to the rear by:**
  - a. Using the inside mirror.**
  - b. Using the outside mirrors.**
  - c. Using both the inside and outside mirrors.**
  - d. Looking over your shoulder.**
- 3. Merging situations involve maneuvers in which:**
  - a. One driver should adjust speed and lateral position to another car.**
  - b. One driver should yield to another.**
  - c. One driver should change lanes to avoid the other.**
  - d. Both drivers should adjust speed and lateral position.**

# COMMUNICATION

- **TASK:** Know the correct, safe, and legal methods of communication.
- **CONDITIONS:** Given instruction in a classroom.
- **STANDARD:** Correctly answer verbal questions when called upon.

## **COMMUNICATION**

***... LET OTHERS KNOW WHERE YOU ARE***

- **USE HEADLIGHTS, BRAKE LIGHTS, AND TURN SIGNALS**
- **USE HORN**
- **POSITION YOUR VEHICLE SO IT CAN BE SEEN**
- **USE EMERGENCY SIGNALS**
  - FLARES**
  - WARNING TRIANGLES**
- **USE EMERGENCY HAZARD SIGNALS (4-WAYS)**



***LET OTHERS KNOW WHAT YOU PLAN TO DO***

- **SIGNAL CHANGE OF DIRECTION**
- **SIGNAL WHEN SLOWING/STOPPING**



## **COMMUNICATION**

### ***... USING HEADLIGHTS***

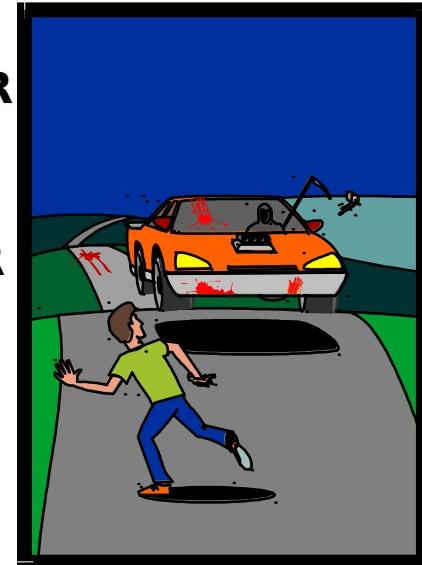


- **ON RAINY, SNOWY, OR FOGGY DAYS**
  - GRAY DAYS**
  - WHEN USING WINDSHIELD WIPERS**
- **PRIOR TO DARKNESS**
- **WHEN MOVING AND LIGHTS ARE NECESSARY**
- **TO GET ATTENTION**
- **TO COMMUNICATE A HAZARD**
- **WHENEVER IT IS DIFFICULT TO SEE**

## COMMUNICATION

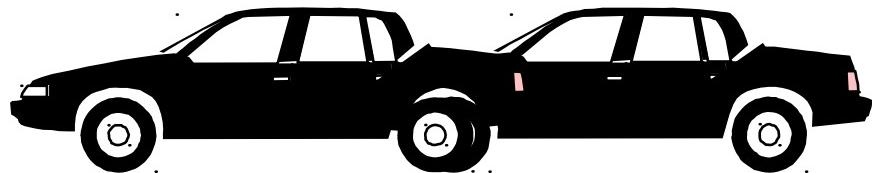
### **... USING HORN**

- **TO GIVE WARNING ONLY**
- **A LIGHT TAP IF NO IMMEDIATE DANGER WHEN:**
  - SOMEONE IS WALKING CLOSE TO ROAD OR ON A BIKE**
  - PASSING (AS A WARNING)**
  - APPROACHING INATTENTIVE DRIVER**
  - HAVING TROUBLE SEEING AHEAD**
- **USE SHARP BLAST WHEN REAL DANGER EXISTS, SUCH AS:**
  - CHILD RUNNING INTO STREET**
  - IN DANGER OF BEING HIT**
  - LOST CONTROL OF VEHICLE**



COMMUNICATI  
~~ON~~  
... KEEP YOUR VEHICLE WHERE IT CAN BE SEEN

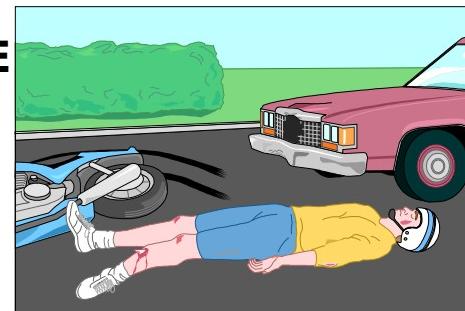
- AVOID DRIVING IN VEHICLE "BLIND SPOTS"
- GET THROUGH BLIND SPOTS QUICKLY



## COMMUNICATION

### *... USING EMERGENCY SIGNALS*

- **EMERGENCY STOPS**
  - OFF THE ROAD, OUT OF TRAFFIC**
  - TURN ON 4-WAYS**
  - LIFT THE HOOD & TIE WHITE CLOTH TO DOOR HANDLE**
  - IF IN TRAFFIC, STOP WHERE YOU CAN BE SEEN**
  - GIVE WARNING (FLARES AND/OR WARNING TRIANGLES)**
  - IF NO WARNING DEVICES, GIVE HAND WARNING**
  - DO NOT DO MAINTENANCE IN TRAFFIC**
- **ALSO USE 4-WAY FLASHERS WHEN**
  - UNLOADING**
  - AT ACCIDENT SCENE**
  - DRIVING SLOW**



# COMMUNICATION

## *... SIGNAL WHEN CHANGING DIRECTION*

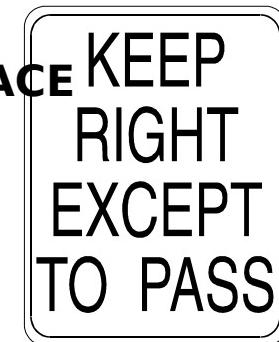
- USE TURN SIGNALS BEFORE:

- ✓ **CHANGING LANES**
- ✓ **PASSING**
- ✓ **TURNING AT AN INTERSECTION**
- ✓ **ENTERING/LEAVING A FREEWAY**
- ✓ **PULLING AWAY FROM A CURB**
- ✓ **PULLING OVER TO THE SIDE OF THE ROAD**
- ✓ **MERGING INTO TRAFFIC**
- ✓ **APPROACHING A PARALLEL PARKING PLACE**



- RULES FOR SIGNALING DIRECTION CHANGES

- ✓ **SIGNAL AS A HABIT**
- ✓ **SIGNAL EARLY**
- ✓ **SIGNAL AFTER INTERSECTION, PRIOR TO TURN**
- ✓ **ENSURE SIGNAL IS OFF AFTER TURNING**



## **COMMUNICATION**

### ***... SIGNAL WHEN SLOWING OR STOPPING***

- **LIGHTLY TAP BRAKE PEDAL - TO FLASH BRAKE LIGHTS - TO INDICATE:**
  - STOPPING AT A PLACE THAT IS UNEXPECTED**
  - SLOWING BECAUSE OF NO DECELERATION LANE**
  - TURNING INTO A DRIVEWAY (PRIOR TO INTERSECTION)**
  - AVOID SOMETHING IN THE ROAD AHEAD**

## **COMMUNICATION**

- 1. You intend to turn into a driveway just after an intersection, when should you signal?**
  - a. Before you enter the intersection.**
  - b. As you enter the intersection.**
  - c. At the driveway.**
- 2. If you have a flat tire when driving on a highway, it is recommended that you:**
  - a. Stop with the wheels on the pavement so you can more easily raise the vehicle.**
  - b. Make sure your passengers stay in the car, out of the way.**
  - c. Place flares or warning triangles at least 200 and 300 feet behind the vehicle.**
  - d. Stop as soon as possible as long as it is not in an intersection.  
The important thing is to save the tire.**
- 3. Communication should be thought of as:**
  - a. Sending information.**
  - b. An exchange of information.**
  - c. Receiving a message.**
  - d. Providing feedback.**

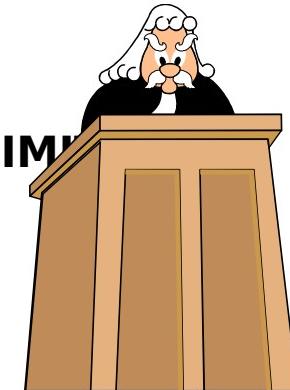
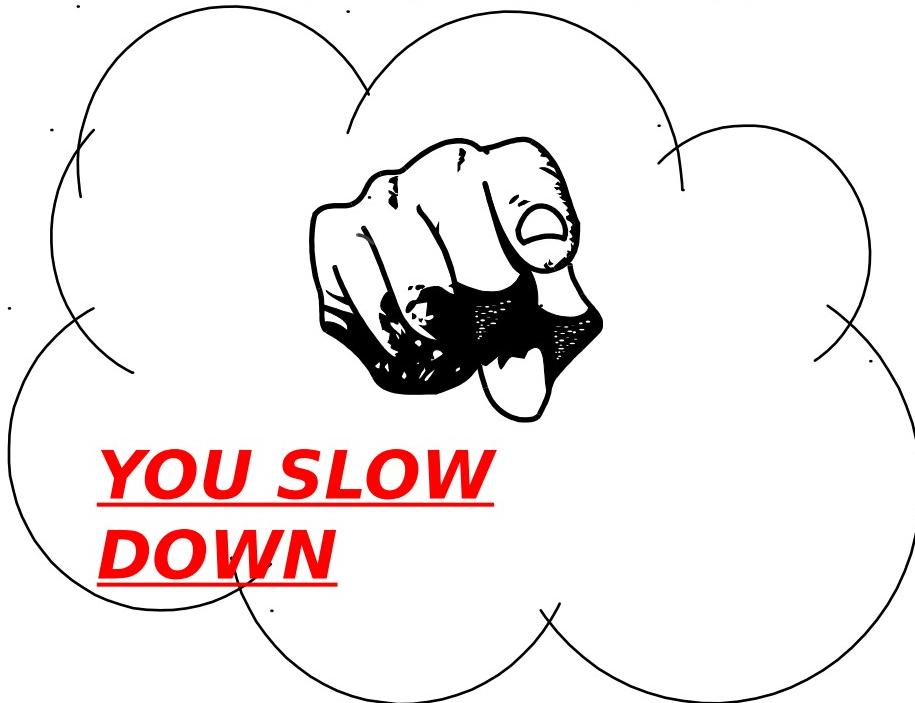
# MANAGE SPEED

- **TASK:** Know the procedures to manage vehicle speed effectively in response to various conditions.
- **CONDITIONS:** Given instruction in a classroom.
- **STANDARD:** Correctly answer verbal questions when called upon.

## MANAGE SPEED

**WHAT IS SPEEDING? SPEEDING IS:**

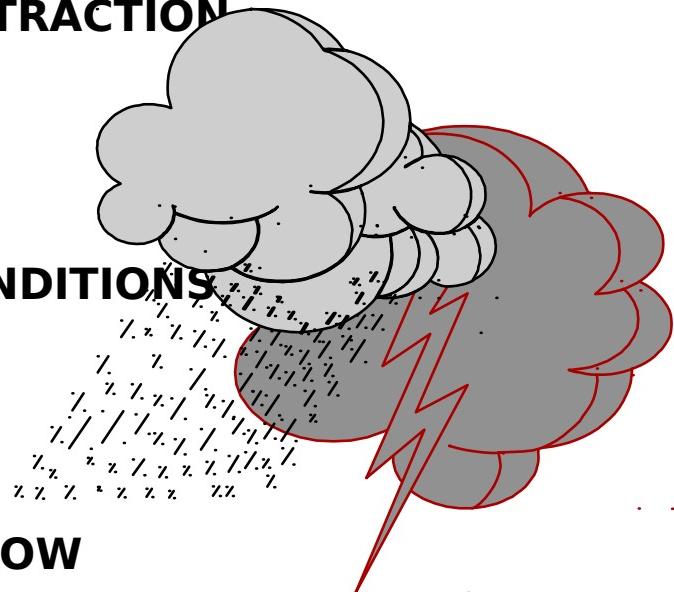
- EXCEEDING THE LEGAL OR POSTED SPEED LIMIT
- DRIVING TOO FAST FOR CONDITIONS



# MANAGE SPEED

## **... CONDITIONS AFFECTING SAFE SPEED**

- **TRACTION:**
  - ✓ **MEANS TIRE'S GRIP ON THE ROAD**
  - ✓ **DECREASED TRACTION = INCREASED STOPPING DISTANCE**
  - ✓ **ADJUST SPEED FOR DECREASED TRACTION**
- **VISIBILITY:**
  - ✓ **STOP WITHIN SEEING DISTANCE**
  - ✓ **ADJUST SPEED TO VISIBILITY CONDITIONS**
- **TRAFFIC CONDITIONS:**
  - ✓ **MAINTAIN SAFE SPACE CUSHION**
  - ✓ **ADJUST SPEED TO VOLUME AND FLOW**
- **ROAD CHARACTERISTICS**
  - ✓ **SHAPE AFFECTS TRACTION AND VISIBILITY**
  - ✓ **ADJUST SPEED FOR CURVES AND HILLS**



## **MANAGE SPEED**

### ***... SPEED AND STOPPING DISTANCE***

- **PERCEPTION DISTANCE**
  - ABOUT 3/4 SECOND**
  - AT 55 MPH = 60 FEET**
- **REACTION DISTANCE**
  - ABOUT 3/4 SECOND**
  - AT 55 MPH = ADDED 60 FEET**
- **BRAKING DISTANCE**
  - AT 55 MPH - ABOUT 4 1/2 SECONDS**
  - OR ABOUT 150 FEET AT 55 MPH**
- **= TOTAL STOPPING DISTANCE**
  - AT 55 MPH = ABOUT 6 SECONDS**
  - = ABOUT 270 FEET (300 FEET = FOOTBALL FIELD)**



## MANAGE SPEED

### ***... EFFECT OF SPEED ON STOPPING DISTANCE***

- **DOUBLE SPEED = FOUR TIMES STOPPING DISTANCE**
- **SLOW DOWN = REDUCED BRAKING DISTANCE**

### ***SPEED AND DISTANCE AHEAD***

- **STOP WITHIN DISTANCE YOU CAN SEE**
- **CONDITIONS = SLOW DOWN**
- **AT NIGHT - LOW BEAMS = SLOW DOWN**

### ***SPEED AND TRAFFIC FLOW***

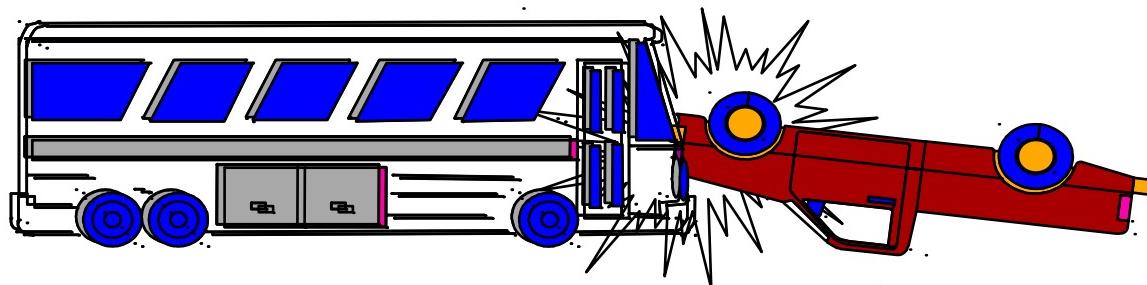
- **SAFE SPEED = SPEED OF TRAFFIC**
- **SAFE FOLLOWING DISTANCE**
- **FASTER SPEEDS = CRASH OR FATIGUE**
- **SAFEST IS LEGAL SPEED OF OTHER VEHICLES**



## **MANAGE SPEED**

***... MATCHING SPEED TO THE ROAD SURFACE...***

- **TRACTION = STEERING AND BRAKING**
- **TRACTION = FRICTION**
- **REDUCED TRACTION = LOWER SPEEDS:**
  - SLIPPERY ROADS = TURNING/STOPPING**
  - WET ROADS = DOUBLE STOPPING DISTANCE**
  - WET ROADS - REDUCE SPEED BY ONE THIRD**
  - PACKED SNOW - REDUCE SPEED BY HALF OR MORE**
  - ICE - STOP ASAP**



## MANAGE SPEED

***...MATCHING SPEED TO ROAD SURFACE***

- **SLIPPERY ROADS**

- ✓ **SHADY AREAS**

- ✓ **BRIDGES**

- ✓ **MELTING ICE**

- ✓ **BLACK ICE**

- ✓ **VEHICLE ICING**

- ✓ **RAINS**

- ✓ **HYDROPLANING**



## MANAGE SPEED

### *... SPEED AND CURVES*

- **ADJUST SPEED**
- **TAKING A CURVE TOO FAST =**
  - WHEELS LOSE TRACTION - STRAIGHT AHEAD**
  - WHEELS KEEP TRACTION - ROLL OVER**
- **SLOW DOWN BEFORE CURVE**
  - BRAKING = SKID**
  - EXIT RAMPS ARE CURVED**
    - **SLOW TO RIGHT SPEED**
    - **BE READY TO STOP AT BOTTOM OF EXIT**



## MANAGE

### SPEED

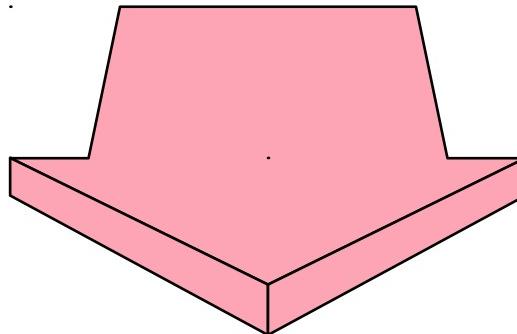
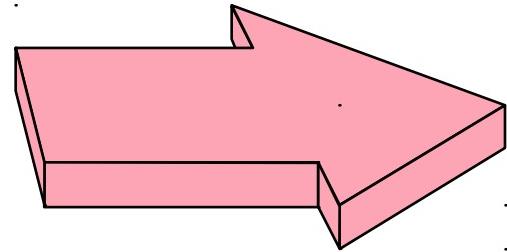
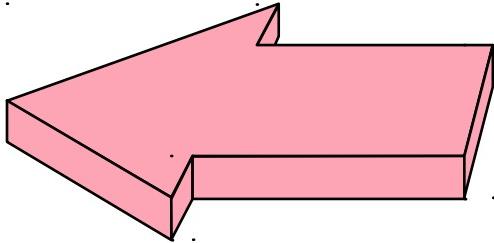
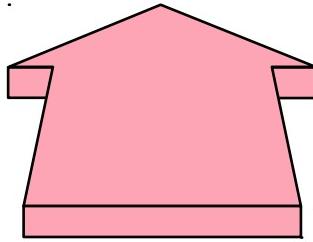
- 1. A roadway covered with wet leaves should be identified.**  
af:Reduced  
bi:Reduced  
tr:Reduced  
sp:Intersecting  
traffic.
- 2. The only way to prevent hydroplaning is to moderate speed and slow down without breaking.**  
m:Increase speed slightly to test for traction.  
t:Steer toward the shoulder for better traction.
- 3. The safest speed to travel on the highway is:**  
p:posted speed  
l:Within two miles of the prevailing speed  
o:the same speed as other traffic.

# MANAGE SPACE

- **TASK:** Know the procedures to manage space.
- **CONDITIONS:** Given instruction in a classroom.
- **STANDARD:** Correctly answer verbal questions when called upon.

## **MANAGE SPACE**

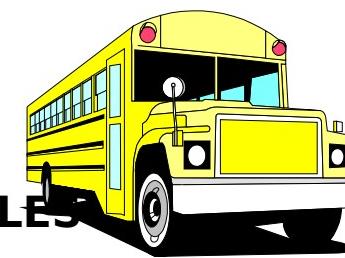
***... MAINTAIN A SPACE MARGIN***



# MANAGE SPACE

**... SPACE AHEAD = MOST IMPORTANT SPACE**

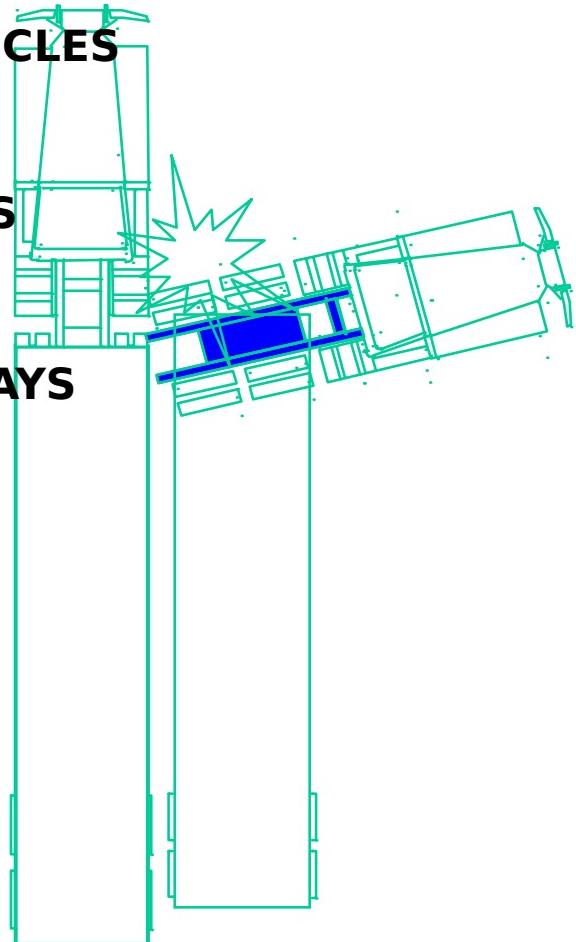
- REAR-END CRASHES ARE COMMON
- HOW MUCH SPACE? AT LEAST 2 SECONDS
- USE OF SHADOW, PAVEMENT MARKING, OR LANDMARK - THEN COUNT OFF SECONDS
- SITUATIONS WHERE EXTRA SPACE IS NEEDED
  - SLIPPERY ROADS
  - FOLLOWING MOTORCYCLES
  - TO ALLOW SPACE FOR DRIVER BEHIND TO PASS
  - WHEN THE REAR VIEW IS BLOCKED OF THE DRIVER AHEAD
  - HEAVY LOAD OR TOWING A TRAILER
  - FOLLOWING LARGE VEHICLES
- EXPECT STOPS FROM BUSES AND PLACARDED VEHICLES
- WHEN STOPPED ON A HILL
- WHEN STOPPED IN A LINE OF CARS
- ADDITIONAL SPACE WHEN DRIVING LARGE VEHICLES



## MANAGE SPACE

*... SPACE TO THE SIDES*

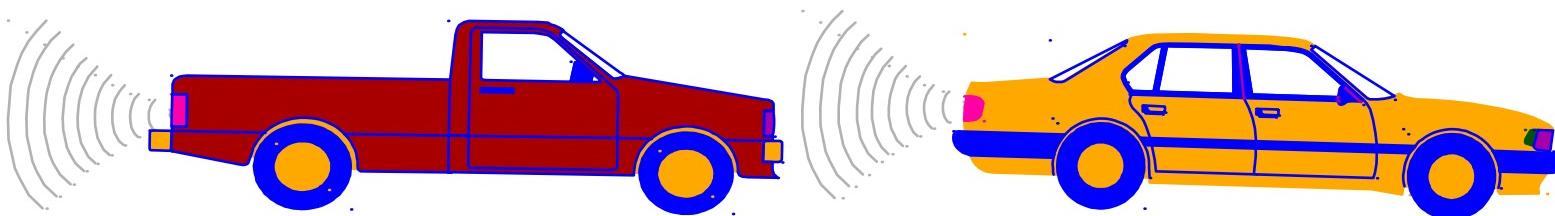
- **AVOID DRIVING ALONGSIDE OTHER VEHICLES**
  - CROWD LANE OR CHANGE LANES
  - TRAPPED TO PREVENT LANE CHANGES
- **SPACE FOR ONCOMING VEHICLES**
- **SPACE FOR VEHICLES ENTERING FREEWAYS**
- **AT FREEWAY EXITS, DO NOT DRIVE ALONGSIDE VEHICLES**
- **SPACE FROM PARKED VEHICLES**
- **DIFFICULTY WITH STRONG WINDS**
- **SPLIT THE DIFFERENCE**
- **TAKE DANGERS ONE AT A TIME**
- **COMPROMISE**



## MANAGE SPACE

*... SPACE BEHIND*

- **STEADY SPEED + SIGNAL FOR SLOWING**
- **STAY TO RIGHT**
- **HANDLE TAILGATERS:**
  - ROOM IN FRONT**
  - MOVE TO RIGHT LANE**
  - MAINTAIN SPACE AHEAD**
  - DO NOT SPEED UP**
  - AVOID TRICKS**



## MANAGE SPACE

... SHARING SPACE ...

- JUDGE HOW MUCH SPACE IS NEEDED
- REMEMBER, TO YIELD RIGHT-OF-WAY
- SPACE TO MERGE = 4 SECOND GAP
  - DO NOT TRY TO SQUEEZE INTO TOO SMALL OF A GAP
  - TAKE LANES ONE AT A TIME
- SPACE TO CROSS OR ENTER
  - STOP HALFWAY = ONLY WITH MEDIAN DIVIDER
  - CROSS OR TURN = NO VEHICLES & NO PEOPLE
  - DO NOT BLOCK TRAFFIC
  - NEVER ASSUME OTHER DRIVER WILL SHARE SPACE
- SPACE TO PASS = 12 SECONDS OR MORE
  - ONCOMING VEHICLES = 1/3 OF A MILE
  - HILLS AND CURVES = 1/3 OF A MILE
  - INTERSECTIONS = DANGER

*Share space when:  
merging, crossing,  
or passing.*

# MANAGE SPACE

## *... SHARING SPACE*

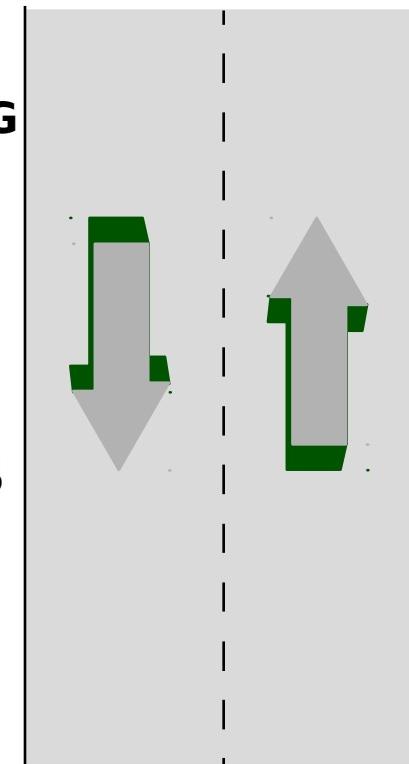
- **LOOK FOR LANE RESTRICTIONS**

- **PEOPLE OR BIKERS**
  - **NARROW BRIDGE**
  - **ICE, BROKEN PAVEMENT, OR SOMETHING ON THE ROAD**

- **BEFORE PASSING - SPACE TO RETURN**

- **ROADWAY MARKINGS = SEEING FOR PASSING**

- **NO PASSING = SOLID LINE - YOUR SIDE**
  - **YOU MAY PASS WHEN:**
    - **BROKEN LINE - YOUR SIDE**
    - **NO ONCOMING CARS IN PASSING LANES**
  - **DOUBLE YELLOW BROKEN LINES =**
    - **REVERSIBLE LANES**
    - **CANNOT CROSS AT CERTAIN TIMES**
  - **LANE MARKINGS = UNSAFE TO PASS**



## **MANAGE SPACE**

- 1. The best way to provide yourself an escape path in case of an emergency is with:**
  - a. Distance to the front.**
  - b. Distance to the rear.**
  - c. Distance to the sides.**
  - d. All of the above.**
- 2. A driver has most control over the space margin to the:**
  - a. Front.**
  - b. Rear.**
  - c. Left side.**
  - d. Right side.**
- 3. When another vehicle is following your vehicle too closely (tailgating) it is best to allow a greater space margin:**
  - a. To the right side.**
  - b. To the left side.**
  - c. To both sides.**
  - d. To the front.**

# OPERATE VEHICLE AT NIGHT

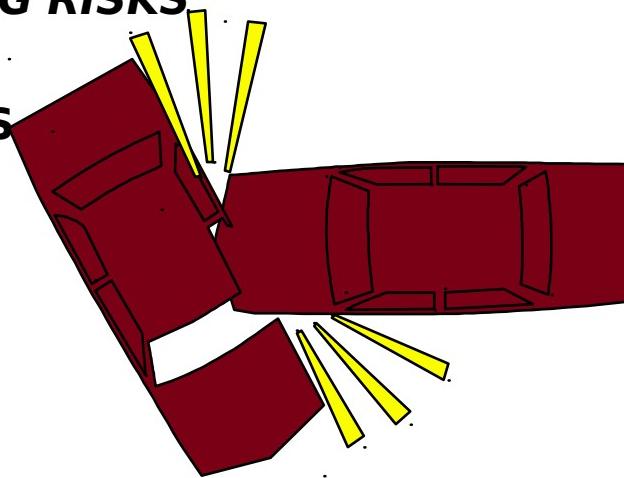
- **TASK:** Know the procedures to operate the vehicle at night.
- **CONDITIONS:** Given instruction in a classroom.
- **STANDARD:** Correctly answer verbal questions when called upon.

## NIGHT DRIVING

### *... NIGHT DRIVING RISKS*

- **NIGHT DRIVING IS DANGEROUS**

- MORE ACCIDENTS**
- MOST FATAL ACCIDENTS**



- **WHY SO MANY ACCIDENTS WITH LESS EXPOSURE?**

- LOW ILLUMINATION**
- LESS RESPONSE TIME**

# NIGHT DRIVING

### **... NIGHT DRIVING FACTORS...**

#### - DRIVER FACTORS:

- ✓ **VISION**
  - ✓ **GLARE**
  - ✓ **FATIGUE**
  - ✓ **DRIVER INEXPERIENCE**

#### **- ROADWAY FACTORS:**

- ✓ **LOW ILLUMINATION**
  - ✓ **VARIATION IN ILLUMINATION**
  - ✓ **FAMILIARITY WITH ROADS**
  - ✓ **OTHER ROAD USERS**
  - ✓ **DRINKING DRIVERS**

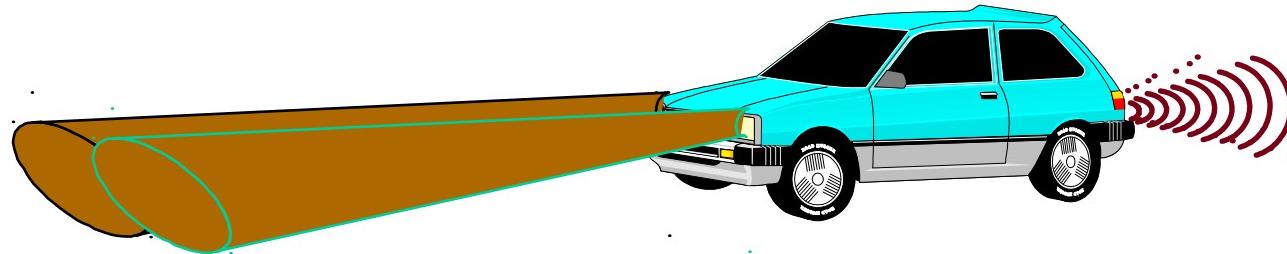


# **NIGHT DRIVING**

## ***... NIGHT DRIVING FACTORS***

### **- VEHICLE FACTORS:**

- ✓ HEADLIGHTS**
- ✓ AUXILIARY LIGHTS**
- ✓ TURN SIGNALS**
- ✓ WINDSHIELD AND WIPERS**
- ✓ MIRRORS**



**NIGHT**  
**DRIVING**  
**~~... NIGHT DRIVING~~**  
**PROCEDURES...**

- 

**PREPARATION:**

**GETTING YOURSELF READY**

- GLASSES
- SUNGLASSES
- REST



**PLANNING YOUR ROUTE**

- REST  
STOP
- HAZARDS
- UNFAMILIAR  
ROUTES

**GETTING THE VEHICLE**

- READY**
- CLEAN
  - COMPONENTS**
  - CHECK
  - OPERATION**

**REST STOP  
2 MILES  
AHEAD**

# NIGHT DRIVING

## *... NIGHT DRIVING PROCEDURES...*

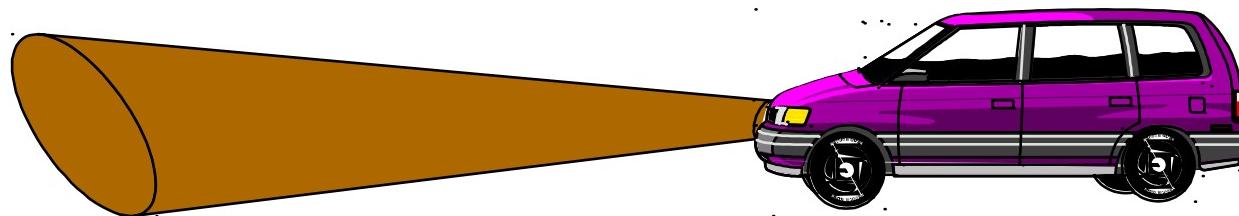
- **DRIVING:**

- **AVOID BLINDING OTHERS**

- **HIGH BEAMS**
    - **RETALIATION**

- **AVOID GLARE**

- **PANEL LIGHTS**
    - **LOOK TO RIGHT**
    - **SET MIRROR**
    - **NO SMOKING**



## NIGHT DRIVING ... ~~NIGHT DRIVING~~ PROCEDURES

- **DRIVING  
(CONTINUED):**

- MAXIMIZE**

- VISIBILITY**

- **LOW**

- BEAMS**

- **HIGH**

- BEAMS**

- ADJUST BASIC DRIVING**

- TECHNIQUES**

- **USE**

- CAUTION**

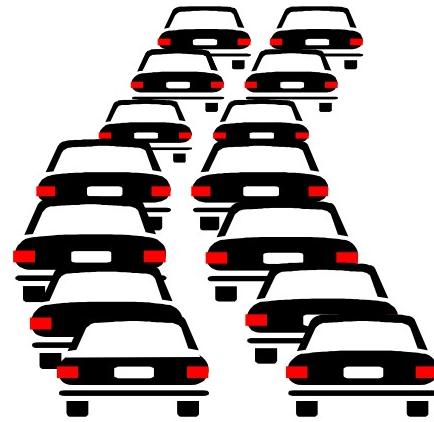
- **SIGNAL**

- EARLIER**

- **INCREASE FOLLOWING**

- DISTANCE**

- **KEEP SPEED WITHIN SIGHT  
DISTANCE**



## **NIGHT DRIVING**

- 1. Glare recovery time for a driver who has been temporarily blinded from the headlights of an oncoming vehicle:**
  - a. Is the same for most people.**
  - b. Varies with individuals and increases with age.**
  - c. Does not vary with age.**
- 2. You approach an oncoming car on a two-lane road. Its headlights are on high beam. You flash your headlights from low to high beam and back to low beam. The other driver keeps coming with the bright lights on. What should you do?**
  - a. Keep flashing your lights off and on.**
  - b. Turn on high beams and move to the edge of the road.**
  - c. Keep your headlights on low beam and focus your eyes on the right edge of the roadway.**
  - d. Keep your eyes moving and look far ahead.**
- 3. When driving at night, you should:**
  - a. Look to the left side of the road when a vehicle is coming toward you.**
  - b. Drive only up to 50 MPH with your low beams on.**
  - c. Adjust your speed to keep your stopping distance within your sight distance.**
  - d. Drive with your low beams on at all times.**

# **SAFETY RULES & PROCEDURES FOR DRIVING UNDER ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS**

- **TASK:** Demonstrate knowledge of procedures for driving under adverse weather conditions (rain, ice, snow, fog, smog, and thunderstorms).
- **CONDITIONS:** Given instruction in a classroom.
- **STANDARD:** Correctly answer verbal questions when called upon.

# ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS

## *... RAINS*

### - DRIZZLE OR LIGHT RAINS - EXPECT:

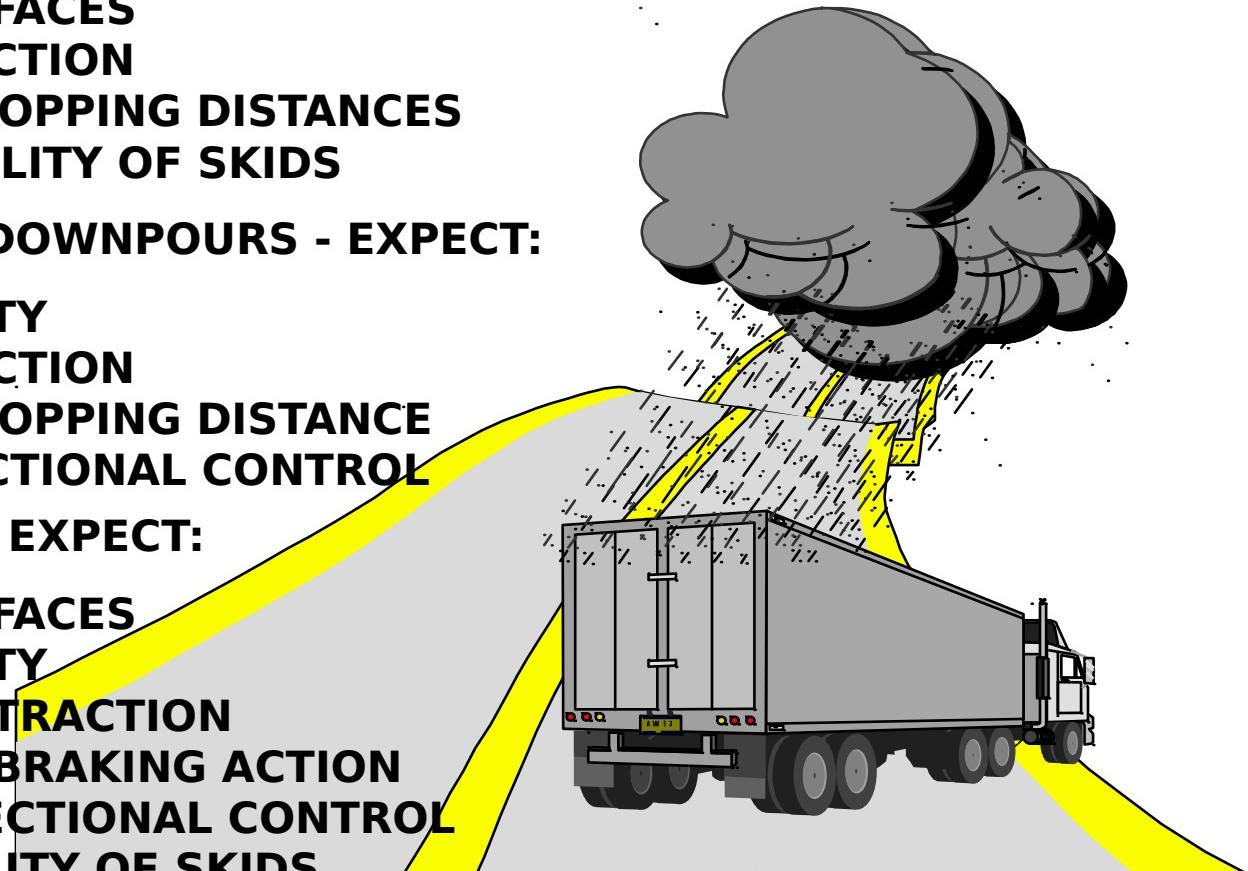
- ✓ **VISIBILITY RESTRICTION**
- ✓ **SLIPPERY SURFACES**
- ✓ **REDUCED TRACTION**
- ✓ **INCREASED STOPPING DISTANCES**
- ✓ **HIGH PROBABILITY OF SKIDS**

### - HEAVY RAINS OR DOWNPOURS - EXPECT:

- ✓ **POOR VISIBILITY**
- ✓ **REDUCED TRACTION**
- ✓ **INCREASED STOPPING DISTANCE**
- ✓ **LOSS OF DIRECTIONAL CONTROL**

### - FREEZING RAINS - EXPECT:

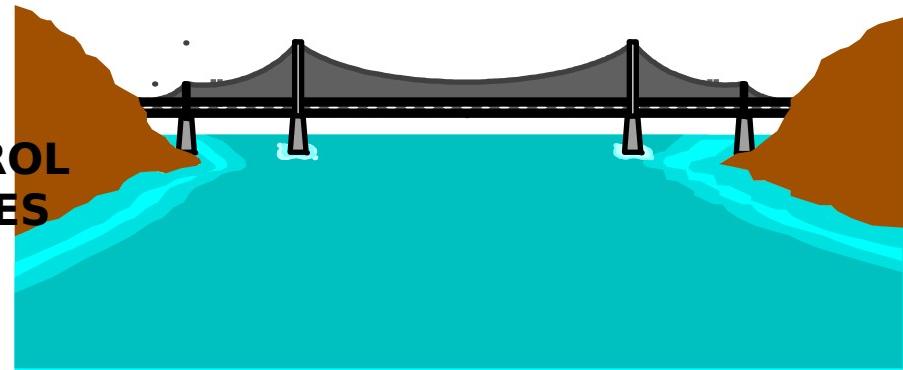
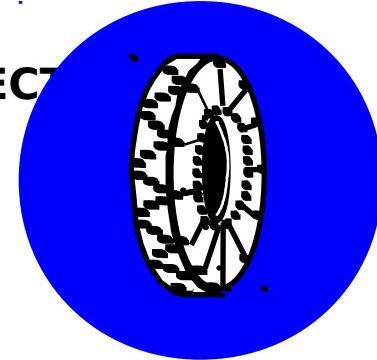
- ✓ **SLIPPERY SURFACES**
- ✓ **POOR VISIBILITY**
- ✓ **LITTLE TO NO TRACTION**
- ✓ **LITTLE TO NO BRAKING ACTION**
- ✓ **REDUCED DIRECTIONAL CONTROL**
- ✓ **HIGH POSSIBILITY OF SKIDS**



# ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS

... ICE ...

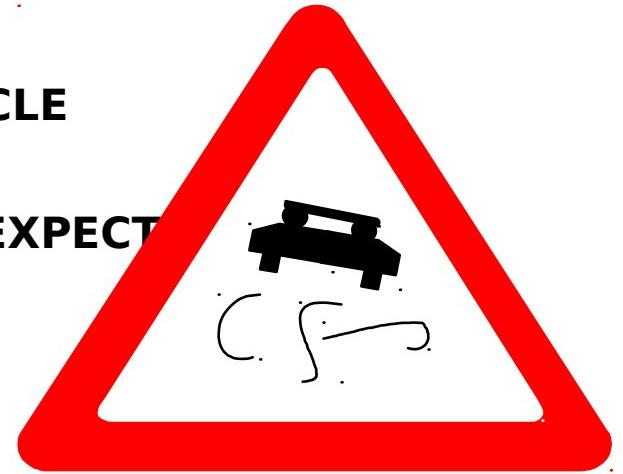
- ICE IS WATER SUBSTANCE IN A SOLID FORM - EXPECT:
  - ✓ REDUCED TRACTION
  - ✓ INCREASED BRAKING DISTANCE
  - ✓ POOR DIRECTIONAL CONTROL
  - ✓ POSSIBILITY OF SKIDS
- FROST IS A COVERING OF MINUTE ICE CRYSTALS ON A COLD SURFACE - EXPECT:
  - ✓ SLIPPERY SURFACES
  - ✓ REDUCED TRACTION
  - ✓ POOR VISIBILITY - WINDSHIELD
  - ✓ INCREASED BRAKING DISTANCE
  - ✓ REDUCED DIRECTIONAL CONTROL
- SNOW IS PRECIPITATION IN THE FORM OF SMALL ICE CRYSTALS - EXPECT:
  - ✓ REDUCED VISIBILITY
  - ✓ REDUCED TRACTION
  - ✓ REDUCED DIRECTIONAL CONTROL
  - ✓ INCREASED BRAKING DISTANCES



## ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS

*... ICE ...*

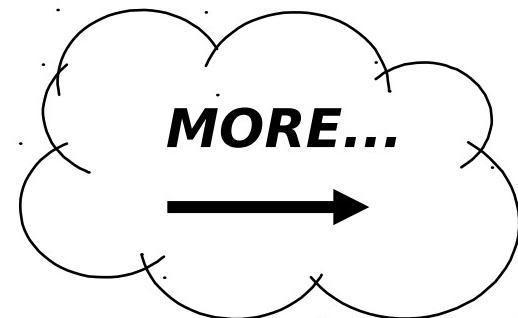
- **HAIL IS PRECIPITATION IN THE FORM OF SMALL BALLS OR LUMPS CONSISTING OF CLEAR ICE OR COMPACT SNOW - EXPECT:**
  - ✓ POSSIBLE SURFACE DAMAGE TO THE VEHICLE
  - ✓ POSSIBILITY OF BROKEN WINDOWS
- **SLEET IS FROZEN OR PARTLY FROZEN RAIN - EXPECT:**
  - ✓ SLIPPERY SURFACES
  - ✓ POOR TRACTION
  - ✓ INCREASED BRAKING DISTANCE
  - ✓ REDUCED DIRECTIONAL CONTROL
- **WINDSHIELD ICING MAY OCCUR ANYTIME THE TEMPERATURE IS LOW ENOUGH AND THERE IS MOISTURE PRESENT - EXPECT REDUCED OR NO FORWARD VISIBILITY THROUGH THE WINDSHIELD**
- **BLACK ICE IS A THIN SHEET OF ICE, DARK IN APPEARANCE - EXPECT:**
  - ✓ LITTLE TO NO TRACTION
  - ✓ LITTLE TO NO BRAKING CAPABILITY
  - ✓ EXTREMELY POOR DIRECTIONAL CONTROL
  - ✓ HIGH POSSIBILITY OF SKIDS



## ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS

### *... ICE*

- GLAZE (CLEAR) ICE IS A DEPOSIT OF ICE FORMED BY FREEZING OF RAINDROPS ON SURFACES THAT ARE AT OR BELOW FREEZING (32 DEGREES F) - EXPECT:
  - LITTLE TO NO TRACTION
  - LITTLE TO NO BRAKING CAPABILITY
  - EXTREMELY POOR DIRECTIONAL CONTROL
  - HIGH POSSIBILITY OF SKIDS
- FROST HEAVING IS THE UNEVEN LIFTING AND DISTORTION OF THE GROUND CLOSE TO THE SURFACE - EXPECT UNEVEN DRIVING SURFACES



## ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS

### *... FOG*

- FOG IS A VAPOR CONDENSED TO FINE PARTICLES OF WATER SUSPENDED IN THE LOWER ATMOSPHERE - *EXPECT WITH ALL FOGS REDUCED VISIBILITY*
- ADVECTION FOG FORMS BY THE PASSAGE OF WARM, MOIST, AND STABLE AIR OVER A COOL SURFACE
- UPSLOPE FOG FORMS WHEN MOIST, STABLE AIR FLOWS UP A SLOPING LAND SURFACE
- VALLEY FOG FORMS DURING EVENING HOURS WHEN COLD DENSE AIR DRAINS FROM HIGHER ELEVATIONS INTO LOW AREAS
- FRONTAL FOG FORMS WHEN PRECIPITATION, FALLING FROM WARM TROPICAL AIR ABOVE THE FRONTAL SYSTEM, EVAPORATES IN THE COLDER AIR BELOW THE FRONTAL SYSTEM
- STEAM FOG FORMS WHEN COLD, STABLE AIR FLOWS OVER A NONFROZEN WATER SURFACE THAT IS SEVERAL DEGREES WARMER THAN THE AIR
- ICE FOG IS SUSPENDED ICE CRYSTALS USUALLY FORMED WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF WATER INTO CLEAR, CALM AIR OF LOW TEMPERATURE
- FREEZING FOG IS COMPOSED OF LIQUID WATER DROPLETS, BELOW FREEZING, FREEZING WHEN CONTACTING COLD SURFACE - ALSO EXPECT: POOR TRACTION, INCREASED BRAKING DISTANCES, POOR DIRECTIONAL CONTROL, AND POSSIBLE SKIDS

## ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS

### *... SMOG*

- SMOG IS A COMBINATION OF FOG AND SMOKE - EXPECT REDUCED VISIBILITY**
- PHOTOCHEMICAL SMOG IS INITIATED BY THE ACTION OF SUNLIGHT ON CAR EXHAUST FUMES - EXPECT REDUCED VISIBILITY**



### *... DEW*

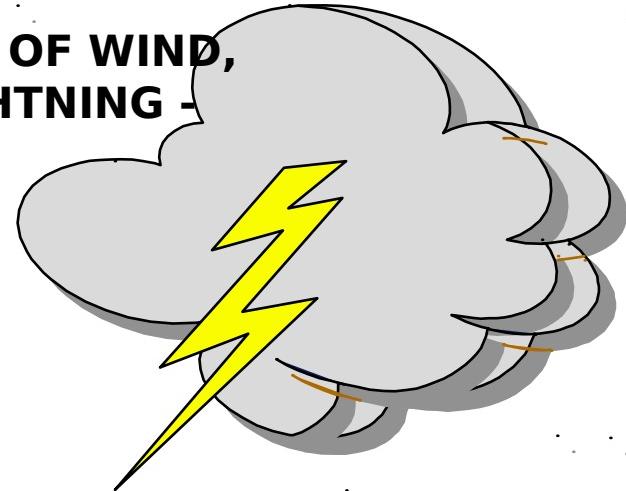
- **FORMS ON OBJECTS ON CLEAR, COOL NIGHTS - EXPECT:**
- REDUCED TRACTION**
- INCREASED BRAKING DISTANCES**
- POSSIBLE SKIDS**

## ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS

### *THUNDERSTORMS*

- **ALMOST ALWAYS CONSIST OF STRONG GUSTS OF WIND, SEVERE TURBULENCE, HEAVY RAINS, AND LIGHTNING - EXPECT:**

- REDUCED VISIBILITY**
- SLIPPERY SURFACES**
- REDUCED TRACTION**
- INCREASED BRAKING DISTANCES**
- POSSIBLE SKIDS**



- **FIRST GUST IS A HAZARD ASSOCIATED WITH THUNDERSTORMS. IT IS THE RAPID CHANGE IN DIRECTION AND WINDSPEED IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO**

~~STORM'S PASSAGE~~ **HIGH WINDS** AT SURFACE - EXPECT:

- BLOWING ITEMS**
- POSSIBLE SUDDEN CROSSWINDS WITH HIGH GUSTS**

## **ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS**

- 1. When driving in fog you should expect:**
  - a. Reduced directional control.**
  - b. Increased stopping distances.**
  - c. Reduced visibility.**
  - d. Very slippery surfaces.**
- 2. You should expect hydroplaning when driving during which of the following conditions:**
  - a. Frost.**
  - b. Rain or thunderstorms.**
  - c. Smog or fog.**
  - d. Snow.**
- 3. What is the recommended action that you take during a hailstorm?**
  - a. Stop until the storm has passed.**
  - b. Beware of the accumulations and drifts.**
  - c. Increase speed.**
  - d. Decrease following distances.**

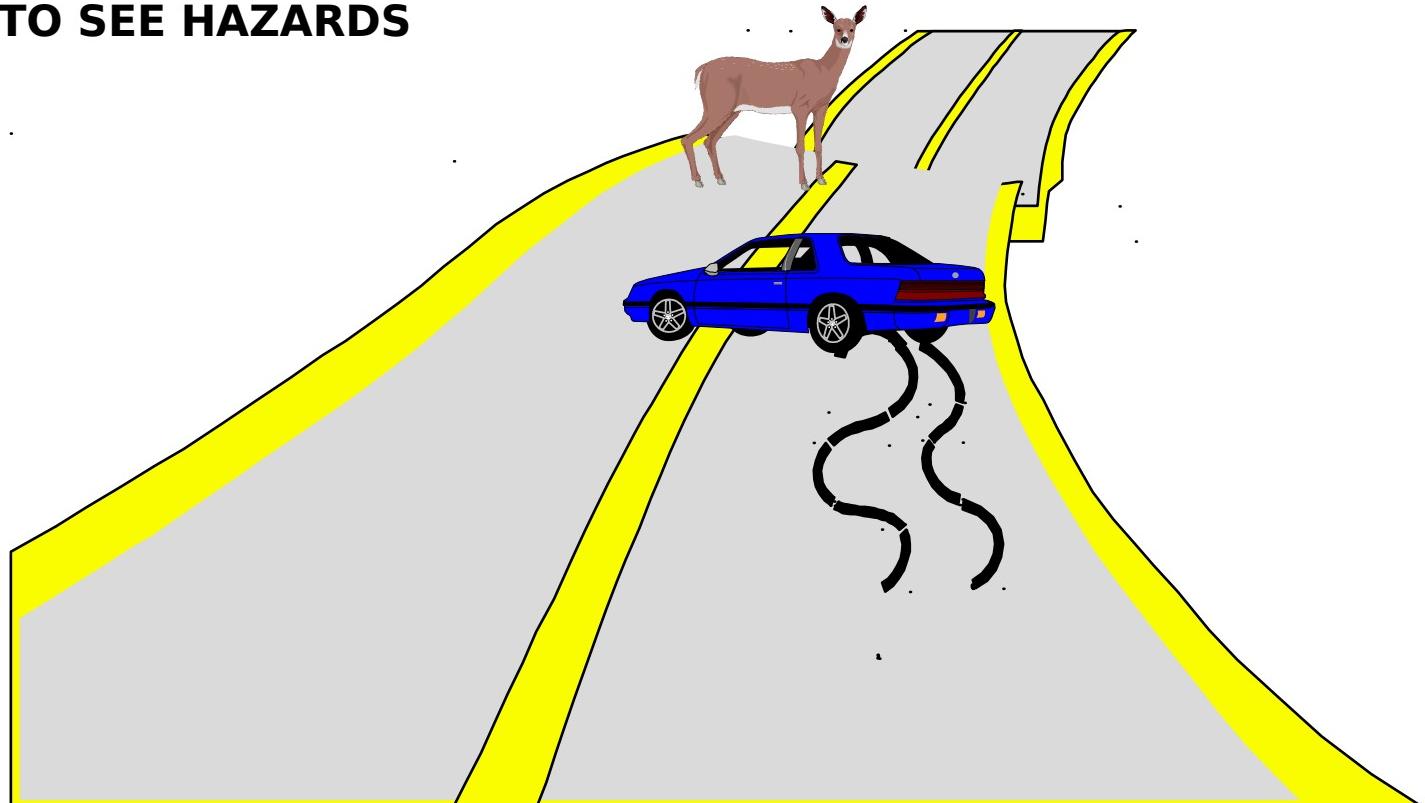
# HAZARDS

- **TASK:** Demonstrate knowledge of procedures to deal with traffic hazards.
- **CONDITIONS:** Given instruction in a classroom.
- **STANDARD:** Correctly answer verbal questions when called upon.

# HAZARDS

**... SEEING HAZARDS**

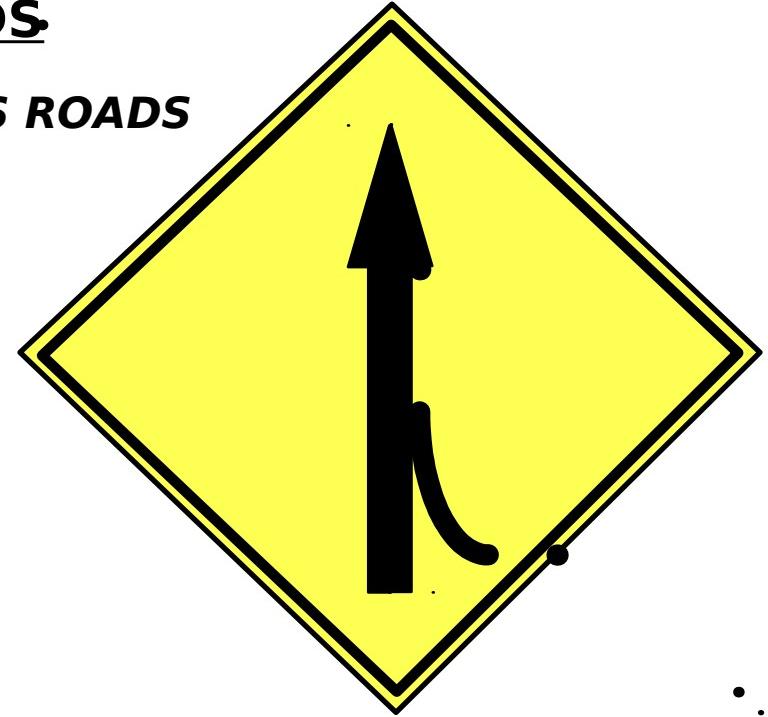
- **HAZARD DEFINITION**
- **SEEING HAZARDS = BEING PREPARED**
- **LEARN TO SEE HAZARDS**



# HAZARDS

## *... HAZARDOUS ROADS*

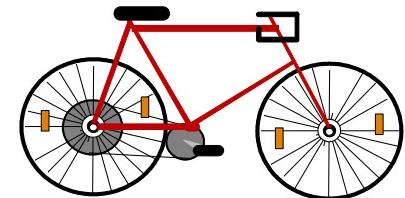
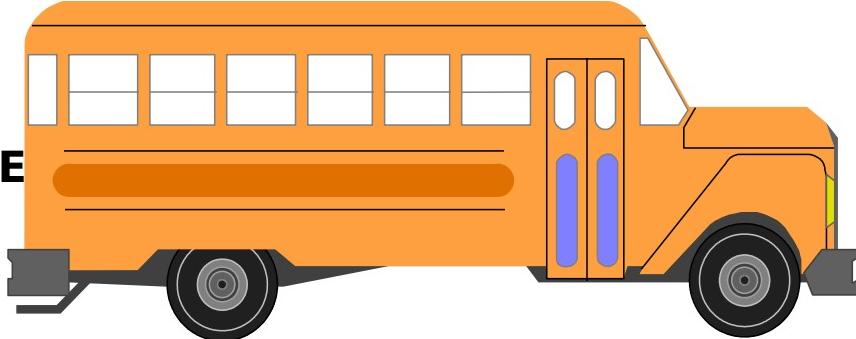
- **WORK ZONES**
- **DROP OFF**
- **FOREIGN OBJECTS**
- **OFF-RAMPS/ON-RAMPS**



# HAZARDS

*... DRIVERS WHO ARE HAZARDS...*

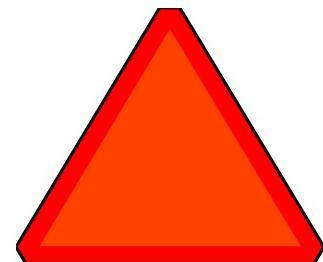
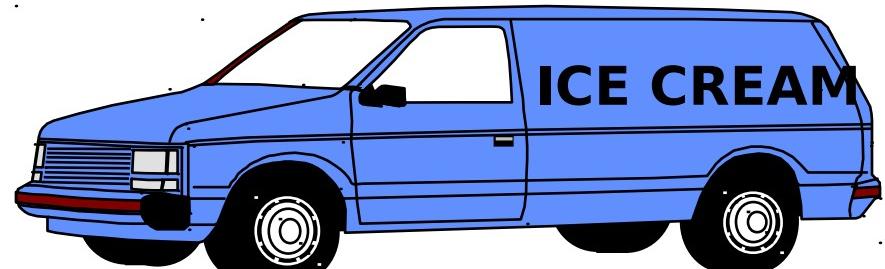
- **BLOCKED VISION**
- **BLIND INTERSECTIONS OR ALLEYS**
- **DELIVERY TRUCKS**
- **PARKED VEHICLES**
- **STOPPED BUSES**
- **PEDESTRIANS AND BICYCLISTS**
- **DISTRACTIONS**
- **CHILDREN**



# HAZARDS

*... DRIVERS WHO ARE HAZARDS...*

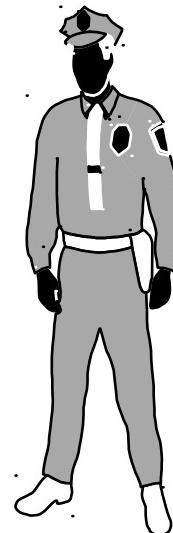
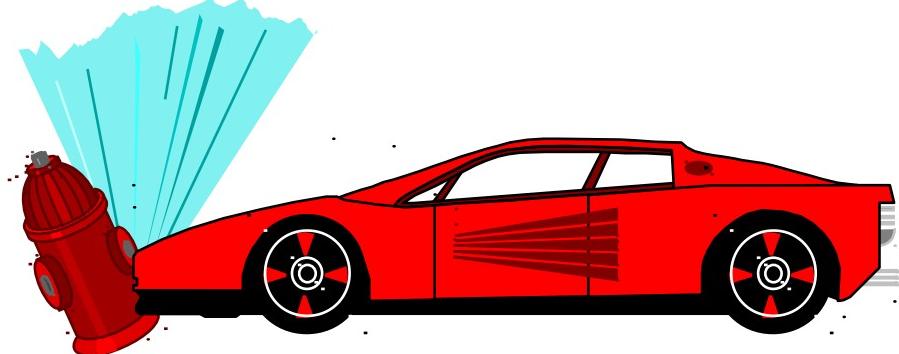
- TALKERS
- WORKERS
- VENDORS (ICE CREAM TRUCKS/SIDEWALK)
- DISABLED VEHICLE
- ACCIDENTS
- SHOPPERS
- CONFUSED DRIVERS
- SLOW DRIVERS



# HAZARDS

## *... DRIVERS WHO ARE HAZARDS*

- **DRIVERS SIGNALING A TURN**
- **DRIVERS IN A HURRY**
- **IMPAIRED DRIVERS**
- **DRIVER BODY MOVEMENT**
- **CONFLICTS**



*...but, I  
only had  
2 beers.*

## **HAZARDS**

### **TRUE OR FALSE**

- 1. As long as you can see another vehicle, you may assume that its driver can also see you.**
- 2. Vehicles that travel less than the normal speed are a potential hazard.**
- 3. Since most pedestrians and bicyclists travel on the side walk, they are not likely to be hazardous to you.**
- 4. An open window in cold weather may be a clue that the driver is intoxicated.**
- 5. Head and body movements can give clues as to what a driver intends to do.**
- 6. People in parked vehicles should always be considered hazards.**

# DRIVING EMERGENCIES

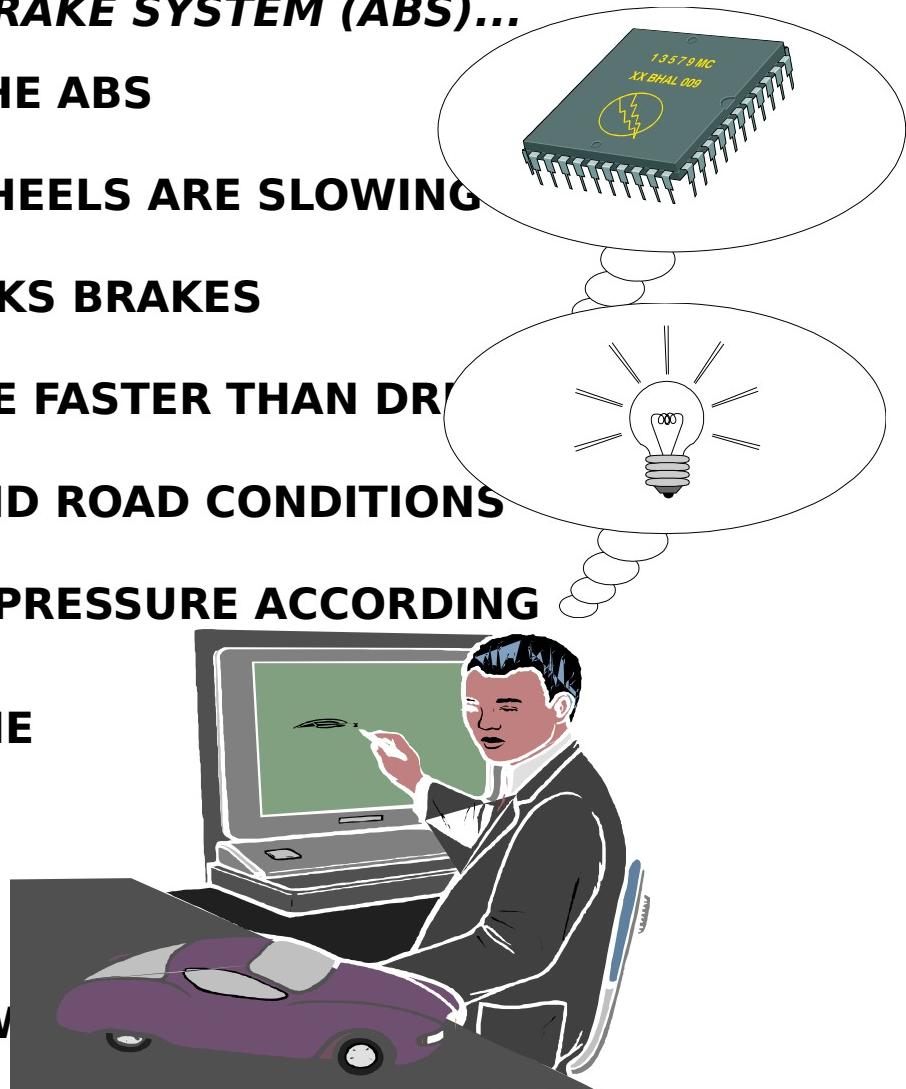
- **TASK:** Demonstrate knowledge of procedures to handle driving emergencies.
- **CONDITIONS:** Given instruction in a classroom.
- **STANDARD:** Correctly answer verbal questions when called upon.

# DRIVING EMERGENCIES

## *... ANTI-LOCK BRAKE SYSTEM (ABS)...*

### **USING AND UNDERSTANDING THE ABS**

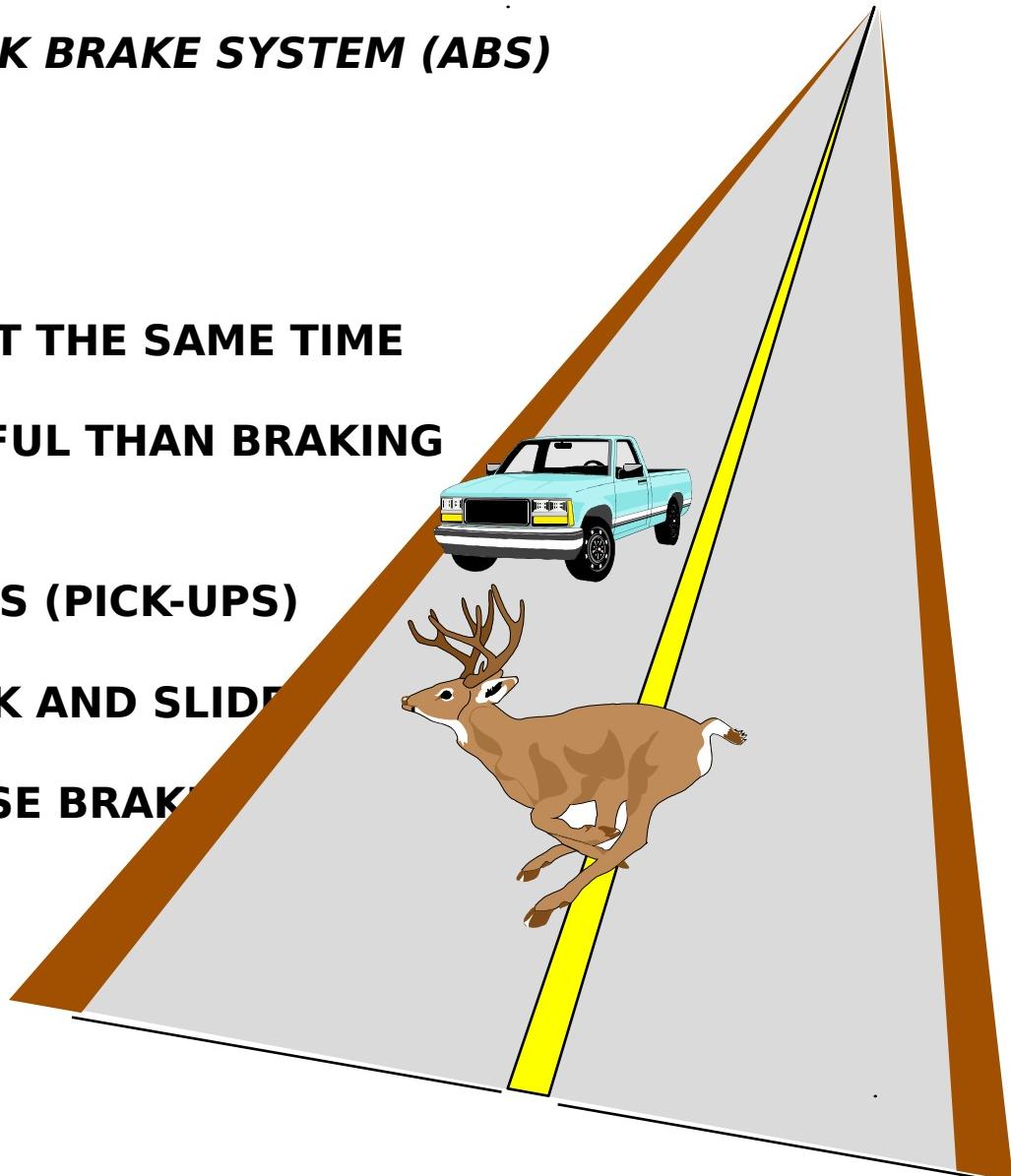
- COMPUTER SENSES WHEN WHEELS ARE SLOWING
- COMPUTER SEPARATELY WORKS BRAKES
- IT CHANGES BRAKE PRESSURE FASTER THAN DRIVERS CAN
- MAKES THE MOST OF TIRE AND ROAD CONDITIONS
- COMPUTER CHANGES BRAKE PRESSURE ACCORDING TO WHEEL SPEED
  - ✓ STILL NEED REACTION TIME
  - ✓ TO USE THE ABS:
    - DO NOT PUMP BRAKES
    - HOLD BRAKE PEDAL DOWN
    - NORMAL FOR BRAKES TO VIBRATE & BE A LITTLE NOISY



## DRIVING EMERGENCIES

### *... ANTI-LOCK BRAKE SYSTEM (ABS)*

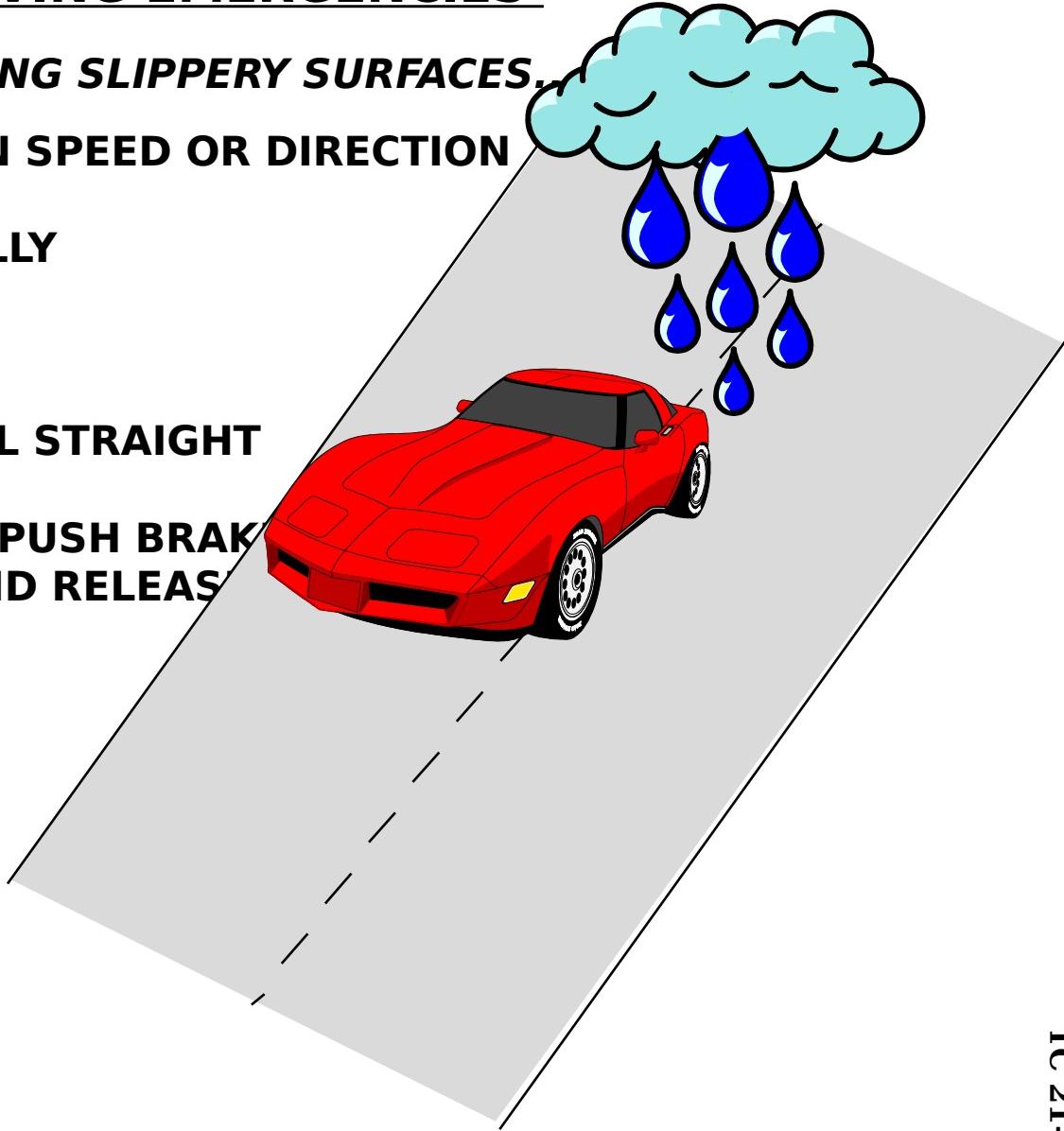
- BRAKING IN EMERGENCIES**
- USE ABS WHEN NEEDED**
- CAN STEER AND BRAKE AT THE SAME TIME**
- STEERING IS MORE HELPFUL THAN BRAKING  
REAR WHEEL ABS ONLY**
- MOSTLY ON LIGHT TRUCKS (PICK-UPS)**
- FRONT WHEELS CAN LOCK AND SLIDE**
- IF THIS HAPPENS, RELEASE BRAKES  
ENOUGH TO STEER**



## DRIVING EMERGENCIES

*... HANDLING SLIPPERY SURFACES,*

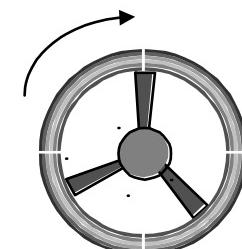
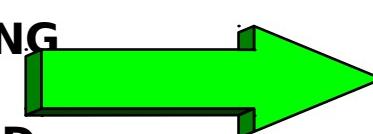
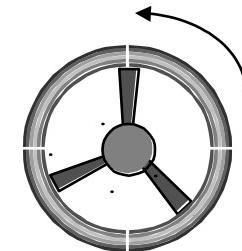
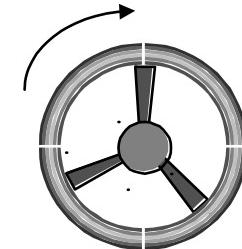
- NO QUICK CHANGES IN SPEED OR DIRECTION
- DECELERATE GRADUALLY
- SHIFT TO NEUTRAL
- KEEP STEERING WHEEL STRAIGHT
- IF YOU MUST BRAKE - PUSH BRAKES TO FRICTION POINT AND RELEASE



## **DRIVING EMERGENCIES**

### ***... HANDLING SLIPPERY SURFACES***

- **DO NOT STOP RAPIDLY OR QUICKLY**
- **IF VEHICLE SKIDS:**
  - ✓ **STAY OFF BRAKE**
  - ✓ **TURN QUICKLY**
  - ✓ **COUNTERSTEER**
  - ✓ **CONTINUE TO CORRECT STEERING**
  - ✓ **TURN BACK TO STRAIGHT AHEAD**
- **PLACE TRANSMISSION BACK IN DRIVING RANGE**
- **NO CONTROL - LOOK FOR DRY PAVEMENT, SNOWBANK, BUSHES, AND SO ON**

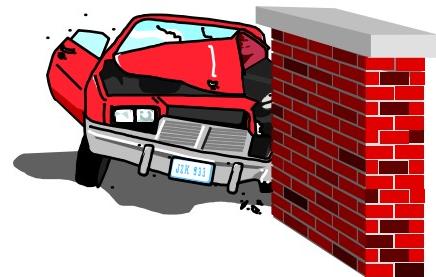


# DRIVING EMERGENCIES

## *... AVOIDING COLLISIONS...*

- **STOPPING QUICKLY**

- ✓ **APPLY BRAKE PEDAL FIRMLY TO JUST SHORT OF LOCKUP**
- ✓ **IF VEHICLE SKIDS, LET UP SLIGHTLY ON BRAKE PEDAL**
- ✓ **REPEAT SQUEEZING OF BRAKE TO JUST SHORT OF LOCKUP**
- ✓ **CONTINUE UNTIL VEHICLE HAS STOPPED**
- ✓ **THIS METHOD IS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN PUMPING**

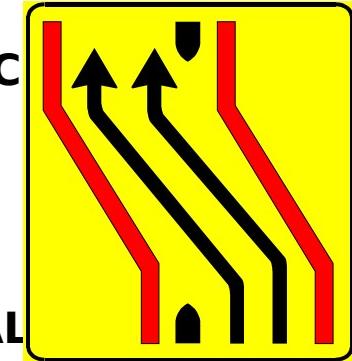


# DRIVING EMERGENCIES

## *... AVOIDING COLLISIONS*

- **TURNING QUICKLY**

- ✓ **BOTH HANDS ON STEERING WHEEL - CORRECT POSITION**
- ✓ **QUICKLY, TURN 1/2 TURN AWAY FROM OBSTACLE**
- ✓ **AFTER CLEARING OBSTACLE, TURN ONE FULL TURN IN OPPOSITE DIRECTION**
- ✓ **TO CENTER, TURN 1/2 TURN BACK TO NORMAL**
- ✓ **REMEMBER TO “COUNTERSTEER” AFTER CLEARING OBSTACLE**



- **SPEEDING UP QUICKLY**

- ✓ **MANUAL TRANSMISSION, SHIFT TO LOWER GEAR AND ACCELERATE**
- ✓ **AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION - ACCELERATE**



# DRIVING EMERGENCIES

## **...HANDLING VEHICLE EMERGENCIES...**

- **BRAKE FAILURE: IF YOUR BRAKES SUDDENLY GIVE OUT...**
1. **PUMP THE BRAKE PEDAL RAPIDLY AND HARD SEVERAL TIMES. THIS MAY BUILD UP ENOUGH BRAKE PRESSURE TO STOP THE VEHICLE. IF THAT DOES NOT WORK...**
  2. **USE THE PARKING BRAKE, BUT HOLD THE BRAKE RELEASE SO YOU CAN LET OFF THE BRAKE IF THE REAR WHEELS LOCK AND YOU BEGIN TO SKID. IF THAT DOES NOT WORK...**
  3. **SHIFT TO LOW GEAR AND LOOK FOR A PLACE TO SLOW OR STOP.**
  4. **MAKE SURE THE VEHICLE IS OFF THE ROADWAY.**
  5. **AFTER THE VEHICLE HAS STOPPED, CALL FOR HELP. DO NOT TRY TO DRIVE TO A GARAGE.**

## **DRIVING EMERGENCIES**

### ***...HANDLING VEHICLE EMERGENCIES...***

- **BLOWOUT: IF YOU HAVE A SUDDEN TIRE BLOWOUT YOU WILL MOST LIKELY HEAR A LOUD THUMP—THUMP THUMP...**
  - **FRONT TIRE FAILURE, YOU MAY FEEL A STRONG PULL TOWARD THAT SIDE.**
  - **REAR TIRE FAILURE FREQUENTLY CAUSES FISHTAILING OR WEAVING.**
1. **HOLD THE STEERING WHEEL TIGHTLY, AND KEEP THE VEHICLE GOING STRAIGHT.**
  2. **EASE OFF THE GAS PEDAL TO ALLOW THE ENGINE TO GRADUALLY SLOW THE VEHICLE OR ACCELERATE SLIGHTLY TO GIVE THE VEHICLE DIRECTIONAL STABILITY, BUT DO NOT HIT THE BRAKES.**
  3. **LET THE VEHICLE SLOW TO A STOP OFF THE ROAD.**
  4. **APPLY THE BRAKES WHEN THE VEHICLE IS ALMOST STOPPED.**
  5. **WHEN WELL OFF THE ROAD ON A LEVEL SURFACE, CHANGE TIRE.**

# **DRIVING EMERGENCIES**

## ***...HANDLING VEHICLE EMERGENCIES...***

- **POWER STEERING FAILURE: IF THE ENGINE DIES..**
  1. PULL HARD WITH BOTH HANDS ON THE WHEEL IF THE ENGINE STOPS AND YOU ARE TRYING TO TURN A CORNER.
  2. STOP THE VEHICLE. YOU MAY HAVE TO PUSH HARD IF YOUR VEHICLE HAS POWER BRAKES.
  3. RESTART THE ENGINE.
- **HEADLIGHT FAILURE: IF YOUR HEADLIGHTS SUDDENLY GO OUT...**
  1. TRY THE DIMMER SWITCH.
  2. TRY THE HEADLIGHT SWITCH A FEW TIMES.
  3. IF THAT DOES NOT WORK, PUT ON THE PARKING LIGHTS, EMERGENCY FLASHERS, OR TURN SIGNALS.
  4. PULL OFF THE ROAD AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE AND LEAVE THE EMERGENCY FLASHERS ON.

# **DRIVING EMERGENCIES**

# **...HANDLING VEHICLE EMERGENCIES**

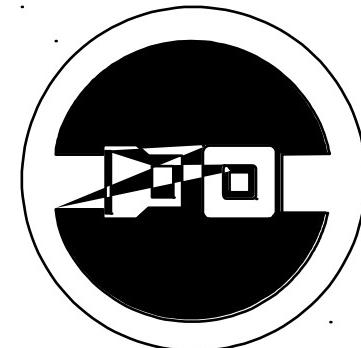
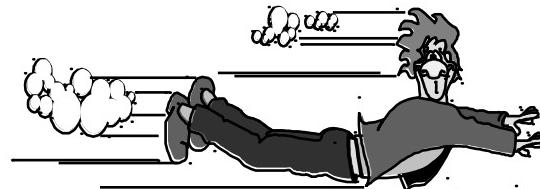
- **ACCELERATOR STICKS:** THE VEHICLE JUST KEEPS ON GOING FASTER AND FASTER....
    1. KEEP YOUR EYES ON THE ROAD.
    2. QUICKLY SHIFT TO NEUTRAL
    3. TURN THE IGNITION TO “OFF”, AVOID LOCKING THE STEERING WHEEL.
    4. PULL OFF THE ROAD AS SOON AS YOU CAN.  
(YOU MAY HAVE TO PUSH HARDER ON THE BRAKES AND TURN HARDER ON THE STEERING WHEEL IF YOUR VEHICLE IS EQUIPPED WITH POWER STEERING AND BRAKES.)
  - **HOOD LATCH FAILURE:** IF YOUR HOOD SUDDENLY FLIES UP....
    1. SLOW DOWN.
    2. TRY TO LOOK UNDER THE HOOD TO SEE. IF YOU CANNOT...
    3. PUT YOUR HEAD OUT THE WINDOW AND LOOK AROUND THE HOOD. USE THE CENTER LINE OF THE LANE MARKING AS A GUIDE.
    4. BRAKE AND PULL OFF THE ROAD AS QUICKLY AS YOU CAN.

# DRIVING EMERGENCIES

## ***... EMERGENCIES AND RESTRAINT SYSTEMS ...***

- **SAFETY BELTS**

- ✓ **KEEP YOU INSIDE THE VEHICLE**
- ✓ **SLOW DOWN YOUR BODY WITH THE VEHICLE**
- ✓ **HELP THE DRIVER CONTROL THE VEHICLE**
- ✓ **HELP YOU STAY ALERT BY KEEPING YOU FROM SLOUCHING**
- ✓ **ONLY WORK WHEN BUCKLED**
- ✓ **MUST BE USED PROPERLY**
- ✓ **ARE MADE BETTER TODAY THAN EARLIER MODELS**
- ✓ **ARE MANDATORY (STATES HAVE ENACTED SEAT BELT LAWS)**

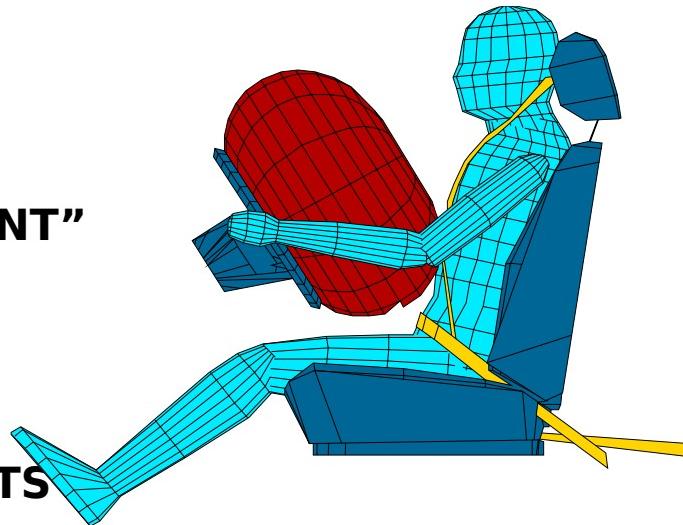


## DRIVING EMERGENCIES

### *... EMERGENCIES AND RESTRAINT SYSTEMS*

- **FACIAL AIR BAGS**

- ✓ **MUST ALSO USE SEAT BELT**
- ✓ **ONLY A “SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRAINT”**
- ✓ **DESIGNED TO WORK ONLY IN FRONT-END COLLISIONS**
- ✓ **EVERYONE MUST USE SAFETY BELTS**
- ✓ **AIR BAGS INFLATE WITH GREAT FORCE**



- **SIDE-IMPACT AIR BAGS**
- **HEAD RESTRAINTS**
- **CHILD SAFETY SEATS**



# DRIVING EMERGENCIES

## *... PROTECTING YOURSELF IN A COLLISION*

- **HIT FROM THE REAR**

- ✓ **BE READY TO APPLY BRAKES**

- ✓ **PRESS HEAD FIRMLY AGAINST HEAD RESTRAINT**

- **HIT FROM THE SIDE**

- ✓ **ACCELERATE - ENSURE STRIKE IS BEHIND REAR WHEELS**

- ✓ **STEER QUICKLY IF SPUN AROUND**

- ✓ **BRACE YOURSELF WITH STEERING WHEEL**



- **HIT FROM THE FRONT**

- ✓ **WITH SHOULDER STRAP - USE ARMS AND HANDS TO PROTECT FACE**

- ✓ **LAP BELT ONLY - LAY ACROSS SEAT**

## **DRIVING EMERGENCIES**

- 1. The best method for stopping on a slippery pavement is to:**
  - a. Downshift to a lower gear or selector lever position, then use brakes.**
  - b. Lock the brakes, release, then lock them again.**
  - c. Pump the brakes rapidly.**
  - d. Shift to neutral and squeeze the brakes to the friction point and hold.**
  
- 2. You are driving on a two-lane highway when the right front tire blows out. You should:**
  - a. Signal, pump brakes, and steer right.**
  - b. Signal, pump brakes, and steer left.**
  - c. Grip the steering wheel firmly and steer straight ahead while slowing down without using your brakes.**
  - d. Grip the steering wheel firmly, pump the brakes, and steer right.**
  
- 3. When adjusting the lap belt, it is best to:**
  - a. Leave it slightly loose so you can reach the vehicle controls.**
  - b. Wear it across the lap and hips rather than the stomach.**
  - c. Wear it as high as possible on the abdomen.**
  - d. Make sure it is fastened; where it rests is unimportant.**

# TRAILER OPERATION

- **TASK:** Know the procedures to safely operate a vehicle with trailer.
- **CONDITIONS:** Given instruction in a classroom.
- **STANDARD:** Correctly answer verbal questions when called upon.

# TRAILER OPERATION

## *...GENERAL DRIVING PROCEDURES ...*

- TRAILERS HAVE TENDENCY TO “FISHTAIL” OR “SWERVE”, CAUSED BY

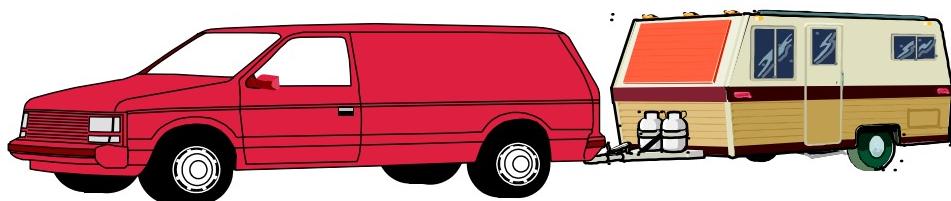
- ✓ SPEED
- ✓ SWERVING TO MISS POTHOLE
- ✓ QUICK LANE CHANGE
- ✓ SLIP OF THE HAND ON STEERING WHEEL
- ✓ ROUGH OR UNEVEN ROAD



## **TRAILER OPERATION**

### ***...GENERAL DRIVING PROCEDURES***

- **TO PREVENT “FISHTAIL” OR “SWERVE”:**
  - ✓ NEVER EXCEED THE RECOMMENDED SPEED
  - ✓ NEVER EXCEED THE WEIGHT CAPACITY
  - ✓ SLOW DOWN FOR CURVES, WET ROADS, OR DOWNGRADES
  - ✓ BRAKE EARLY AND GENTLY
  - ✓ DOWNGRADES - USE LOWER GEAR
- **TO CORRECT “FISHTAIL” OR “SWERVE”:**
  - ✓ STEER STRAIGHT
  - ✓ DECELERATE
  - ✓ STABILIZE FIRST - THEN BRAKE



# TRAILER OPERATION

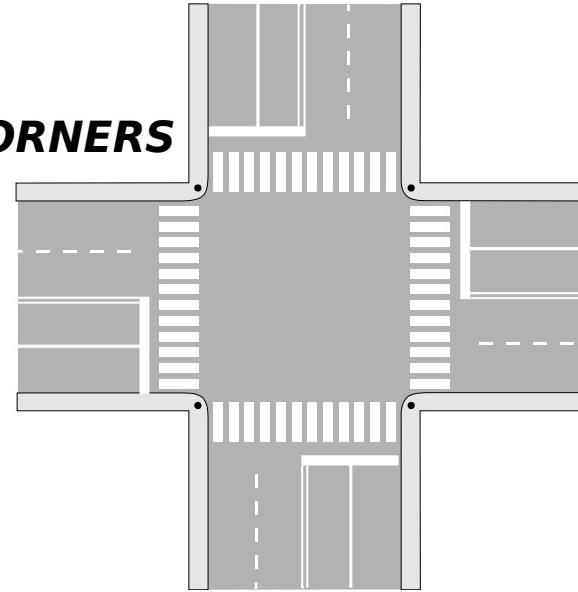
## *... STARTING*

- **SIGNAL**
- **NEED LARGER GAP**
- **START SLOWLY - WATCH OTHER TRAFFIC**
- **CHECK TRAILER POSITION**



## *... TURNING CORNERS*

- **RIGHT TURN**
- **LEFT TURN**



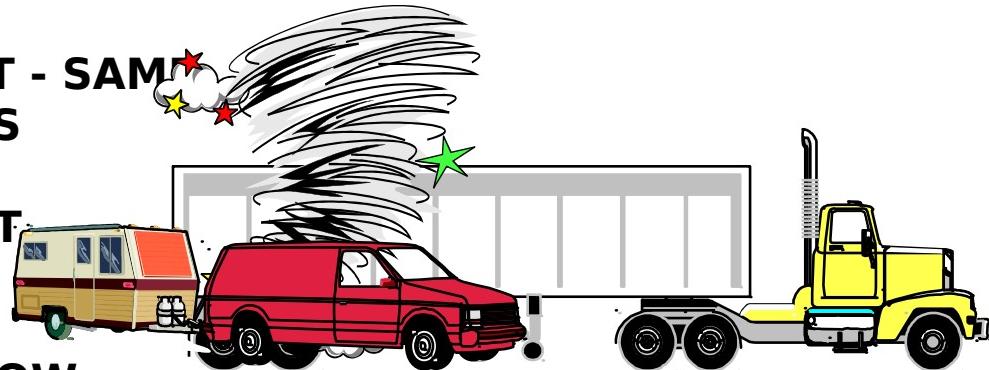
## TRAILER OPERATION

### *... PASSING*

- **CLEAR DISTANCE AHEAD**
- **CHECK BLIND SPOTS**
- **TURN GENTLY**
- **CHECK FOR CLEARANCE - RIGHT LANE**

### *... BEING OVER TAKEN*

- **AIR DISPLACEMENT - SAME AS LIGHT VEHICLES**
- **BE AWARE - ADJUST STEERING**
- **PULL OVER TO ALLOW VEHICLES TO PASS**



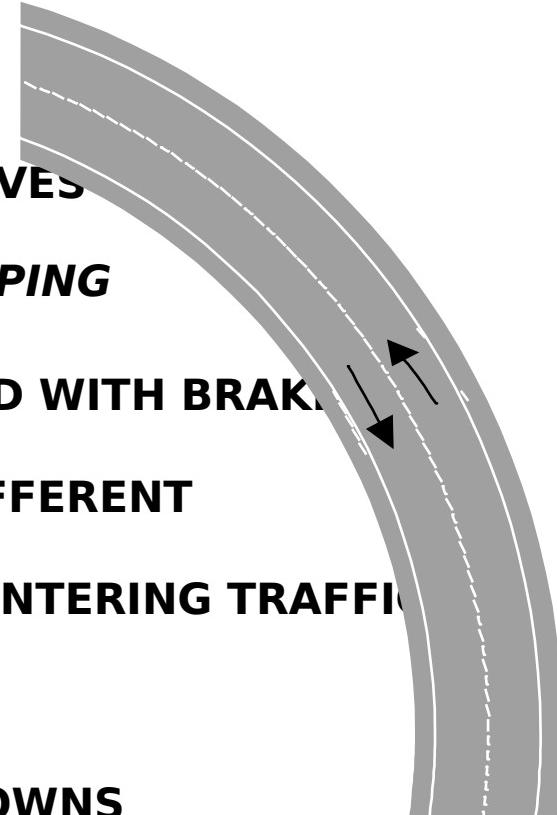
# TRAILER OPERATION

## *... DRIVING AROUND CURVES*

- **RIGHT CURVES - MORE DISTANCE FROM PAVEMENT EDGE**
- **LEFT CURVES - KEEP TO THE RIGHT**
- **REDUCE SPEED BEFORE ENTERING CURVES**

## *... SLOWING AND STOPPING*

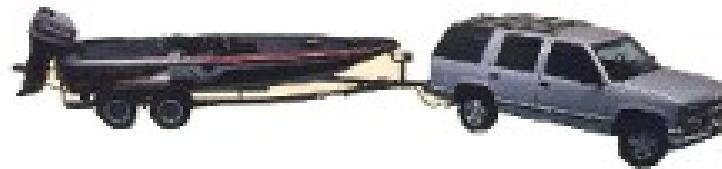
- **TRAILER MAY OR MAY NOT BE EQUIPPED WITH BRAKES**
- **CONTROLS FOR OPERATION MAY BE DIFFERENT**
- **PRACTICE “FEEL” OF BRAKES BEFORE ENTERING TRAFFIC**
- **NEED MORE FOLLOWING DISTANCE**
- **PLAN AHEAD FOR STOPS AND SLOW-DOWNS**
- **AVOID “FAST” LANES**
- **ALLOW FOR UNFAVORABLE ROAD AND WEATHER**



## **TRAILER OPERATION**

### ***... BACKING A TRAILER***

- AVOID BACKING WHEN POSSIBLE**
- CHECK AREA FOR OBSTRUCTIONS**
- BACK SLOWLY - REVERSE STEADILY**
- DO NOT TURN WHEEL TOO MUCH OR TOO LONG**
- BACK TOWARDS DRIVER'S SIDE "SIGHT SIDE"**
- USE MIRRORS; IF VISION BLOCKED - STICK YOUR HEAD OUT THE WINDOW**
- USE A GROUND GUIDE WHEN POSSIBLE**
- PRACTICE BACKING SKILLS**



# TRAILER OPERATION

## *... LAWS AND REGULATIONS FOR TRAILERS*

- **REGISTRATION, INSURANCE, BRAKES, LIGHTS, REFLECTORS, AND SO ON**
- **CHECK STATE AND MILITARY REGULATIONS**

## *... CARE AND MAINTENANCE*

- **RADIATORS**
- **OIL CHANGES, CHASSIS AND RUNNING GEAR LUBRICATION**
- **TIRES**
- **SPRINGS, SHACKLES AND WHEEL BEARINGS - LUBRICATION**
- **INSPECT - FRAME, HITCH, AND WHEELS**
- **BATTERY AND LIGHTS**



## **TRAILER OPERATION**

- 1. Trailers have a tendency to fishtail or swerve. This can be caused by:**
  - a. Speed.**
  - b. A quick lane change.**
  - c. A slight swerve to miss a pothole.**
  - d. All of the above.**
- 2. To correct trailer fishtail or swerve:**
  - a. Hit the brakes and steer to the right to get off the road.**
  - b. Accelerate and steer to the right.**
  - c. Steer straight ahead, decelerate, and do not brake until after the tow vehicle and trailer have stabilized.**
  - d. Grip the steering wheel firmly, pump the brakes, and steer right.**
- 3. On left curves, it is best to keep to the right to prevent the trailer from:**
  - a. Getting a flat tire caused by running off the road edge.**
  - b. Crossing the center line.**
  - c. Colliding with a motorcycle or bicycle on the right.**
  - d. Fishtailing.**

# ACCIDENT PROCEDURES

- **TASK:** Demonstrate knowledge of procedures for handling accidents.
- **CONDITIONS:** Given instruction in a classroom.
- **STANDARD:** Correctly answer verbal questions when called upon.

# ACCIDENT PROCEDURES

## PROTECT THE AREA

- GET OFF THE ROAD
- STOPPING FOR ASSISTANCE, PARK AWAY FROM ACCIDENT SCENE
- PUT ON EMERGENCY FLASHERS
- SET OUT REFLECTIVE TRIANGLES OR FLARES

## NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORITIES

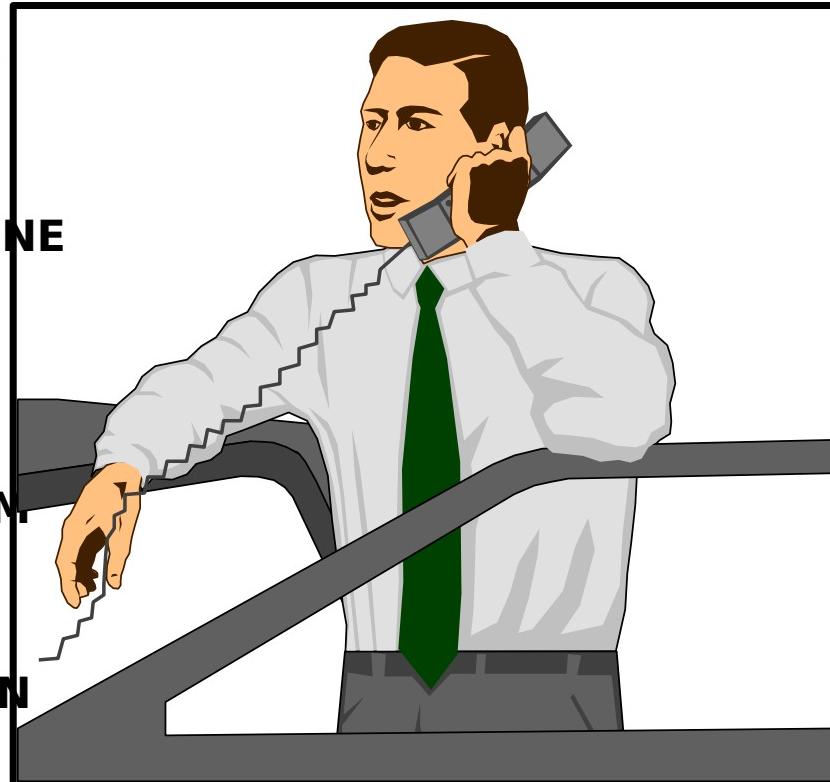
- CELLULAR TELEPHONE
- CITIZENS BAND (CB)
- SEND SOMEONE TO PHONE

## CARE FOR INJURED

- DO NOT MOVE INJURED
- STOP BLEEDING
- KEEP THE INJURED WARM

## COLLECT INFORMATION

- EXCHANGE INFORMATION
- BE EXACT
- GIVE NO OPINION



## ACCIDENT PROCEDURES

### UNATTENDED VEHICLES

- ✓ MAKE REASONABLE EFFORT TO FIND OWNER
- ✓ LEAVE NOTE W/NAME, ADDRESS, PHONE NUMBER,  
DATE AND TIME, AND ESTIMATE
- ✓ NOTIFY POLICE

### • ARRIVING AT AN ACCIDENT

- DO NOT BLOCK ROADWAY
- HELP VICTIMS
- WARN OTHER TRAFFIC
- DO WHAT YOU CAN



## **ACCIDENT PROCEDURES**

- 1. What are some things to do at an accident scene to prevent another accident?**
  - a. Park away from the scene.**
  - b. Put on 4-way flashers.**
  - c. Set out reflective triangles or flares.**
  - d. All of the above.**
- 2. If you are in an accident with an unattended vehicle, you should:**

**~~not~~ continue on with your trip until you arrive at your destination.**

  - b. Try to locate the owner of the other vehicle.**
  - c. Do nothing since it was only minor damage.**
  - d. Report the accident to the police within 30 days.**
- 3. In caring for injured victims you should:**
  - a. Move an injured person.**
  - b. Stop the bleeding.**
  - c. Keep the injured person warm.**
  - d. Both b and c above.**

# **AGGRESSIVE DRIVING OR ROAD RAGE**

- **TASK:** Demonstrate knowledge of procedures to recognize and prevent aggressive driving or road rage.
- **CONDITIONS:** Given instruction in a classroom.
- **STANDARD:** Correctly answer verbal questions when called upon.

# Who is an aggressive driver?

- Aggressive drivers tend to:

- Speed
- Tailgate
- Fail to yield
- Weave in and out of traffic
- Pass on the right
- Make quick and unsafe lane changes
- Run stop signs and lights
- Make rude hand and facial gestures
- Scream
- Honk
- Flash car head lights

Anybody whose driving behavior is characterized by impatience and a lack of concern for others



# What do you do if confronted by an aggressive driver?

- Do not challenge by speeding or attempting to block from passing you. Get out of the way.
- Avoid eye contact.
- Do not make hand gestures and use horn sparingly.
- Try to get license number, location, type and color of car. Report incident to police.
- Goal is to avoid any challenges or confrontations.
- Wearing a safety belt can save your life!



- Damaging behavior continues after the aggressive driver has gotten out of his vehicle.
- They use a variety of weapons: fists, feet, tire irons, jack handles, baseball bats, knives, razor blades, defensive sprays like mace, and guns.
- Stay calm and do not provoke until the police arrive.





Drive safely and actively avoid confrontations with aggressive drivers.

Get out of the way and stay out of his way.

1. If confronted by an aggressive driver, you should:
  - A. Keep driving at a steady pace.
  - B. Block him from passing to control his behavior.
  - C. Get out of his way.
  - D. Stare at him.
2. If an aggressive driver runs you off the road, you should:
  - A. Speed up and try to stop him.
  - B. Make hand gestures at him.
  - C. Verbally abuse him.
  - D. Get the license number, location, the and color of car and report the incident to the police.

# **WHEELED VEHICLE ACCIDENT AVOIDANCE**

